

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

<hr/>		x
CATHERINE RUBERY, Derivatively on Behalf of :	:	
AMBAC FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
vs.	:	
	:	
MICHAEL A. CALLEN, JOHN W. UHLEIN, III, :	:	
KEVIN J. DOYLE, GREGG L. BIENSTOCK, :	:	
THOMAS J. GANDOLFO, ROBERT G. :	:	
SHOBACK, DOUGLAS C. RENFIELD-MILLER, :	:	
DAVID W. WALLIS, WILLIAM T. MCKINNON, :	:	Civil Action No. 08 Civ. 854 (SHS)
SEAN T. LEONARD, JILL M. CONSIDINE, :	:	
LAURA S. UNGER, THOMAS C. THEOBALD, :	:	ECF Case
HENRY D.G. WALLACE, PHILIP DUFF, PHILIP :	:	
B. LASSITER, ROBERT J. GENADER, :	:	
KATHLEEN A. MCDONOUGH, and W. GRANT :	:	
GREGORY,	:	
Defendants,	:	
	:	
-and-	:	
	:	
AMBAC FINANCIAL GROUP, INC., a Delaware :	:	
Corporation,	:	
	:	
Nominal Defendant.	:	
<hr/>		x

**DECLARATION OF JOSHUA A. NAFTALIS IN SUPPORT OF
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO TRANSFER ACTION FOR
COORDINATED PRE-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS**

1. I am an attorney admitted to practice before this Court and an associate of the law firm of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, counsel to the defendants. I respectfully submit this declaration to transmit to the Court certain documents being submitted herewith in support of defendants' motion to transfer the above-captioned action for coordinated pre-trial proceedings.

2. Annexed hereto are true and correct copies of the following documents:

Complaint in *Reimer v. Ambac Financial Group, Inc.*, No. 08 CV 411Exhibit 1

Docket in *Babic v. Ambac Financial Group, Inc.*, No. 08 CV 1273Exhibit 2

Docket in *Parker v. Ambac Financial Group, Inc.*, No. 08 CV 1825Exhibit 3

Docket in *Minneapolis Firefighters' Relief Association v. Ambac Financial Group, Inc.*, No. 08 CV 1918.....Exhibit 4

So-Ordered Stipulation in *Reimer v. Ambac Financial Group, Inc.*, No. 08 CV 411.....Exhibit 5

So-Ordered Stipulation in *Babic v. Ambac Financial Group, Inc.*, No. 08 CV 1273.....Exhibit 6

Complaint in *Rubery v. Callen*, No. 08 CV 854.....Exhibit 7

Letter from Peter C. Hein to Judge Naomi R. Buchwald and Judge Sidney H. Stein, copy to the Clerk of the Court and plaintiffs' counsel, dated February 5, 2008Exhibit 8

Stipulation in *Rubery v. Callen*, No. 08 CV 854Exhibit 9

Letter from Peter C. Hein to Judge Shirley W. Kram, copy to Judge Naomi R. Buchwald, Judge Sidney H. Stein, the Clerk of the Court, and plaintiffs' counsel, dated February 15, 2008.....Exhibit 10

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 5th day of March, 2008, in New York, New York.

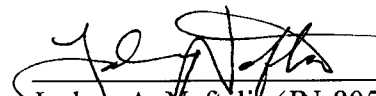
By: 
Joshua A. Naftalis (JN-8054)

Exhibit 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

<hr/>		X
SCOTT REIMER, Individually and On Behalf	:	Civil Action No. 08 CV 00411
of All Others Similarly Situated,	:	
	:	<u>CLASS ACTION</u>
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF THE
vs.	:	FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS
	:	
AMBAC FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.,	:	
ROBERT J. GENADER, PHILLIP B.	:	
LASSITER, SEAN T. LEONARD and	:	
THOMAS J. GANDOLFO,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	
<hr/>		X
	:	<u>DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL</u>

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a securities class action on behalf of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the common stock of Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (“Ambac” or the “Company”) between October 19, 2005 and November 26, 2007 (the “Class Period”), against Ambac and certain of its officers and/or directors for violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“1934 Act”).

2. Ambac is a holding company whose subsidiaries provide financial guarantee products and other financial services to clients in both the public and private sectors around the world. The Company and its subsidiaries operate in two segments: financial guarantee and financial services. Ambac is headquartered in New York, New York.

3. Ambac pioneered municipal-bond insurance back in 1971 and has been rated AAA since 1979. Ambac is a monoline insurer (“monoline”). Monolines such as Ambac insure bonds that have been issued by other entities. Ambac purports to leverage its AAA financial strength rating to guarantee the timely repayment of bond principal and interest of an issuer in the event the issuer defaults, thus allowing the debt issued to get the highest possible rating. Ambac’s financial guarantee is designed to protect investors in the event of securities default.

4. Traditionally Ambac focused mainly on conservative municipal bonds. In recent years, lured by larger profits and higher growth rates, Ambac began writing insurance on collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”), including CDOs backed by subprime mortgages to higher-risk borrowers. CDOs are a type of asset-backed security and structured credit product. CDOs repackage bonds, mortgages and other assets into new securities and then use the income from the underlying debt to pay investors. CDOs are secured or backed by a pool of bonds, loans or other assets, where investors buy slices classified by varying levels of debt or credit risk.

5. During the Class Period, defendants issued materially false and misleading statements regarding the Company’s business and financial results related to its insurance coverage on CDO

contracts. As a result of defendants' false statements, Ambac stock traded at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period, reaching its all-time high of \$96.08 per share in May 2007.

6. As the real estate and credit markets continued to soften in 2007, defendants repeatedly assured Ambac investors that the Company had been very selective in its underwriting standards in the past and maintained an adequate capital cushion to weather the deteriorating real estate and credit markets and maintain its AAA credit rating.

7. As late as the summer of 2007, as the housing and credit crisis deepened, defendants continued to play down and conceal Ambac's growing exposure to these problems. As a result, Ambac's stock continued to be artificially inflated due to defendants' false statements.

8. Beginning in late July 2007, Ambac began to acknowledge serious deterioration in its CDO portfolio and indicated it has more exposure to anticipated losses and defaults related to its CDO contracts than previously represented.

9. On October 24 2007, the Company issued a press release entitled "Ambac Financial Group, Inc. Announces Third Quarter Net Loss of (\$360.6) Million; Includes Previously Announced \$743 Million Unrealized Mark-to-market Loss on Credit Derivative Portfolio; Third Quarter Net Loss Per Diluted Share of (\$3.51); Third Quarter Credit Enhancement Production \$431.1 million, up 99%." The press release stated in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced a third quarter 2007 net loss of (\$360.6) million, or (\$3.51) per diluted share. This compares to third quarter 2006 net income of \$213.5 million, or net income per diluted share of \$1.98. The decrease is due to the previously announced unrealized loss on credit derivative exposures amounting to (\$743.4) million, or (\$5.29) per diluted share in the third quarter 2007. The third quarter 2007 unrealized mark-to-market loss on credit derivative exposures was discussed in a press release dated October 10, 2007, and is primarily the result of unfavorable market pricing of collateralized debt obligations. As further described below, net mark-to-market losses on credit derivatives are excluded from the earnings measures used by research analysts.

Net Income/(Loss) Per Diluted Share

Net income/(loss) and net income/(loss) per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively “net security gains and losses”) and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings (“accelerated earnings”). During the third quarter 2007, net security gains and losses had the effect of decreasing net income by (\$553.5) million, or (\$5.39) on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$9.6 million, or \$0.10 per diluted share during the quarter.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, “We have observed improved overall market conditions in most asset classes of our core financial guaranty product, despite the recent turmoil in the structured finance markets. Business production during the quarter was quite robust, reflective of both a strong pipeline and better overall pricing in the current market.” Mr. Genader added, “With regard to the sizable mark-to-market adjustment recorded in the quarter, it is important to note that Ambac’s credit derivative contracts, like our insurance policies, are not exposed to the type of liquidity risk that is typically embedded in standard derivative contracts.”

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) increased \$59.8 million during the third quarter of 2007 from \$47.3 million at June 30, 2007 to \$107.1 million at September 30, 2007. The increased case reserves relate primarily to two RMBS transactions that are underperforming original expectations. Total net claim receipts during the quarter amounted to \$3.7 million.

Active credit reserves (“ACR”) are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on certain adversely classified insured transactions. The ACR decreased by \$37.0 million during the quarter, from \$203.7 million at June 30, 2007 to \$166.7 million at September 30, 2007. The reserve decline was driven by net favorable credit activity, primarily within the public finance portfolio, partially

offset by increased reserves within the RMBS sector of the structured finance portfolio.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the third quarter of 2007 were (\$757.2) million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$4.2 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$756.3) million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$5.1) million. During the quarter a net mark-to-market loss amounting to (\$743.4) million was recorded related to contracts executed in credit default format, primarily in our collateralized debt obligation exposures. The negative mark-to-market is driven by dramatically lower prices in certain structured finance asset classes. The lower prices were driven by uncertainty regarding the ultimate outcome of subprime losses. Reduced demand for certain structured asset classes, a lack of liquidity in the markets, forced selling by structured and/or leveraged investment vehicles, all combined to exacerbate pricing declines across the structured debt capital markets.

For the third quarter of 2006, net securities gains/(losses) were \$9.9 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$7.9 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$2.1 million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$0.1) million.

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the first nine months of 2007 were (\$806.0) million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$12.0 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$816.0) million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$2.0) million. For the first nine months of 2006 net securities gains were \$74.4 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$57.5 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$16.5 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$0.4 million. Approximately \$51 million of the 2006 net realized gains on investment securities related to cash recoveries received during the year related to a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had been written down in previous years.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of September 30, 2007 were \$21.97 billion, up 8% from total assets of \$20.27 billion at December 31, 2006. The increase was primarily driven by cash generated from operations during the period, partially offset by a decrease in unrealized gains in the investment portfolio due to a rise in long-term interest rates.

As of September 30, 2007, stockholders' equity was \$5.65 billion, a 9% decrease from year-end 2006 stockholders' equity of \$6.18 billion. The decrease was primarily the result of the \$400 million share buyback earlier in the year and lower Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income driven by higher long-term interest rates.

(Footnote omitted.)

10. Upon this partial disclosure on October 24, 2007, Ambac's stock dropped \$4.90 per share to close at \$51.00 per share, a one-day decline of 9% on volume of 10.8 million shares, 3 times the average three-month volume. Ambac's stock continued its free-fall the following day as the news continued to seep into the market, closing down another \$7.05 per share to close at \$43.95 per share, a one-day decline of 14% on volume of 16.4 million shares, over 4 times the average three-month volume. In total, upon this revelation, Ambac's stock closed down \$11.95 per share, a two-day decline of 21% on extremely high volume.

11. Thereafter, in the next couple of weeks, as more of the truth about Ambac's financials and business outlook emerged, more of the artificial inflation in the Company's stock came out and the stock dropped even more.

12. On October 26, 2007, Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") cut the ratings on CDOs tied to \$33 billion of subprime mortgage securities. In some cases, CDOs with ratings as high as AAA were either cut or put on review for downgrade.

13. On October 29, 2007, Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") announced that it had completed a comprehensive review of its CDOs and as a result it was placing 150 transactions tied to \$36.8 billion on Ratings Watch Negative, including CDOs with AAA ratings. The following day, Fitch announced that it would be revising its entire methodology for rating CDOs and indicated that it expected to publish the new methodology the following week.

14. On November 1, 2007, Fitch announced that due to the deterioration in the subprime market the U.S. Corporate bond downgrades hit their highest quarterly level in two years –

downgrades totaled \$92.1 billion in the third quarter of 2007. According to Fitch, Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch had cut ratings on approximately 7,800 bonds backed by residential mortgage backed securities sold in 2006 and had cut ratings on another 3,700 bonds sold in 2005 and 2007.

15. Further, on November 1, 2007, Ambac's bonds were downgraded to "deteriorating" from "stable" by bond research firm Gimme Credit Publications Inc. due to Ambac's exposure to CDOs. The downgrade was based upon the recent ratings cuts made by the credit-ratings companies for the mortgage-backed bonds and CDOs. As *Bloomberg* reported:

"The sharp drop in the stock price at MBIA and Ambac raises questions about whether the turmoil in the markets is hurting franchise value," said Kathleen Shanley, an analyst [in Chicago] at [bond research firm] Gimme Credit, in an e-mail. "The financial guaranty business relies heavily on the confidence of investors that the guarantees will be money-good, and if clients begin to doubt this premise, there will be negative implications for the new business outlook going forward."

Ambac has insured about \$29 billion of CDOs whose assets are more than a quarter mortgage-backed securities, "relatively more" than MBIA, . . . Gimme Credit said in a report today. CDOs are created by packaging bonds, loans or derivatives and using their income to pay investors.

16. Upon this news, Ambac's shares lost another \$7.26 per share to close at \$29.57 per share, a one-day decline of 20% on volume of 23.7 million shares, over 5.5 times the average three-month volume.

17. On November 2, 2007, further based upon the slew of downgrades of CDOs by the credit rating agencies and other recent industry news, including the announcement of massive write-downs by companies associated with Ambac, Morgan Stanley lowered the financial guarantee industry to "in-line" from "attractive" and Goldman Sachs cuts its rating on Ambac to "neutral" from "buy." The Morgan Stanley report raised concerns that additional losses at Ambac could force the Company to raise capital to protect its AAA rating.

18. Upon this news, Ambac's shares collapsed, losing another \$6.06 per share to close at \$23.51 per share, a one-day decline of 20.5% on volume of 29.9 million shares, over 7 times the average three-month volume.

19. On November 5, 2007, Fitch announced its new methodology in assessing financial guarantors CDOs and further announced that it would be reviewing the capital of the monolines, including Ambac, to ensure that they had enough capital to warrant their AAA rating. As a result of the ongoing review, Ambac faced a "moderate" risk of falling beneath the capital requirements necessary to keep its AAA rating, which would result in either a potential ratings downgrade or force the Company to raise more capital. The review was expected to last six weeks.

20. On November 6, 2007, in an attempt to keep Ambac's stock from free falling, the Company issued a press release entitled "Ambac's Response to Morgan Stanley's Report On Financial Guarantors – Dated November 2, 2007," which stated in part:

"Questions Arise on Mark to Market Losses"

On page 6 the analyst states, "One of the first negative surprises we saw last week stemmed from the large discrepancy between the mark-to-market losses reported by the financial guarantors and Merrill Lynch."

Management Comment:

It is difficult for us to comment on the Merrill Lynch mark-to-market loss as we do not have any visibility into their transactions. Without such details on Merrill's book, one can only speculate as to the differences in the portfolios.

Several differences may exist between exposures contained in Ambac's portfolio and an investment bank's portfolio and therefore may influence the estimated mark of the different portfolios. For example, we have noted that later vintage high-grade ABS CDOs (particularly those with 2007 and late 2006 vintage underlying collateral) and high-grade ABS CDOs that have large inner CDO components, have suffered more severe mark-to-market losses. Additionally, as one might expect, the amount of first loss subordination and credit migration triggers present in a structure also can impact the market value of the senior tranche. Finally, the terms of the contract may also impact the estimate of fair value. Ambac's Credit Default Swap ("CDS") contracts are highly modified from a standard CDS used by investment banks. Ambac CDS contracts do not include collateral posting provisions,

and are generally limited to payment shortfalls of interest and principal. Ambac's contract terms are significant variations from standard CDS contracts and have significant value, particularly in difficult markets. In fact, certain investment banks will not enter into an Ambac CDS due to the favorable nature (towards Ambac) of its terms.

Some background on Ambac's mark-to-market follows. The mark-to-market unrealized loss is an estimate of our CDS contracts' "fair value". It is an estimate because our CDS contract does not trade in any market. Under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, CDS contracts must be recorded at fair value. Fair value is defined broadly as the price that a contract could be settled in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Because an estimate of fair value of a CDS contract includes many market factors, an unrealized loss may not result in an increased expectation of loss. A good example of this dynamic is a general decline in the level of liquidity (witnessed by fewer buyers in the market) for a particular asset or asset class. Ambac believes that only through rigorous analytics of the actual transaction and its attributes and protections, as well as performance to date and expected future performance of underlying collateral, will one obtain meaningful information on the potential for actual losses.

Most all-major financial institutions are struggling with this issue. Particularly institutions where the process of marking-to-market is a critical part of operations, such as those that need to calculate required collateral postings. We are subject to information that we receive from market participants, which are primarily comprised of major investment banking institutions. Given the lack of liquidity in the market, the potential for CDO downgrading activity by the rating agencies, the potential for forced selling by other investors (due to downgrades), and the overall uncertainty surrounding the ultimate outcome of the sub prime mortgage market, Ambac does expect significant volatility in the mark-to-market of its CDO portfolio for the foreseeable future.

"CDO Downgrades Have Started"

On pages 6 and 7, the analyst discusses the recent internal rating downgrades of certain ABS CDOs. He states "If they were to downgrade the securities further, we would be highly disappointed and expect investor confidence in management to be strained."

Management Comment:

Ambac has a rigorous surveillance process surrounding its entire book of business. Management has subjected the mortgage and ABS CDO books to more frequent and more detailed reviews in the current environment. We believe this is prudent and responsible given the current stressed credit environment surrounding the mortgage market. While Ambac underwrites its transactions to withstand

significant stress, the underlying credit rating is impacted by expected unfavorable collateral performance. To date, the downgrades noted in the subject transactions are within the parameters of Ambac's original stress tests. Ambac's independent Surveillance and Risk Management group determine the deal ratings. The ratings are based on the performance observed to date and a projection of future performance of the underlying collateral. Given the significant stress in the mortgage market, it should not be surprising that there have been downgrades. We are highly confident in our ratings process. Over time, as new information becomes available and as performance data is analyzed, we will adjust ratings up or down accordingly.

“Increasing Our Expectation of CDO Losses”

The analyst states, “We are increasing our CDO loss expectations for both Ambac and MBIA to reflect an updated tally of various market opinions about cumulative sub prime losses.”

Management Comment:

It appears that the “various market opinions” referred to in the analyst's report relate to the 2006 and early 2007 vintage sub prime. It also appears that he is assuming that the Ambac ABS CDO book will reflect the performance of the ABX index of 2006 and 2007 vintage sub prime collateral and ignores the actual vintage diversification and asset quality triggers inherent in Ambac's book. We see wide differences in the market regarding the estimate of ultimate cumulative loss for the 2006 and early 2007 vintage. We typically hear a range from 8% to 17% with a wide dispersion around the mean. We understand the three major rating agencies are projecting a range of 10% to 14%. One of the rating agencies recently reported estimates with significant differences dependent upon vintage. There were notable differences between the first half of 2006 and more recent vintages. We believe this is a critical point that is missed by simply applying a broad 15% estimated cumulative loss across the book of business. It does not compensate for vintage dispersion inherent in our transactions, nor does it factor in different rating and FICO segmentation. Additionally, many of the ABS CDOs contain 2005 vintage mortgages, including Ambac transactions that were underwritten in 2007. That vintage is performing significantly better than 2006 and 2007. This illustrates the over simplification of applying a single cumulative loss across the board.

“Becoming More Conservative with Capital”

The analyst states, “We can not help but think that if management truly believed losses are unlikely, they would be willing to make a stronger statement with how they manage their capital (i.e. increased share buybacks).”

Management Comment:

As management has stated many times in the past, Ambac manages its capital levels to a triple-A standard. That requires us to be very cautious with capital levels, particularly in times of credit stress. For instance, a transaction rated AA will attract

more capital than a similar transaction rated AAA. It is unlikely claims will be paid under either transaction. The global capital markets and virtually all major financial institutions are in the midst of a major credit and liquidity crunch. There is uncertainty regarding the ultimate outcome of losses in the U.S. mortgage market, concerns over leveraged investment vehicles and overall concern that the problems surrounding the mortgage market will adversely impact other sectors of the economy. Such an environment has caused credit spreads in many sectors to widen significantly. This environment provides both opportunities and limitations for Ambac. With regard to opportunities, returns on business written are up sharply in many sectors and we have seen a notable increase in attractive opportunities to put our capital to work for our shareholders. With regard to limitations, the market environment has caused some fixed income investors to have increased concern about the financial guaranty industry. As a result, all of the major participants in the industry have seen their credit spreads widen significantly. We believe applying capital to high return business and at the same time maintaining a stronger balance sheet by holding off on share repurchases is a responsible course in the current environment and one that meets our objective of managing our capital consistent with a triple-A standard. We believe this prudent strategy is good for both our equity and fixed income investors and will help restore confidence in our industry.

Summary comments:

We certainly understand the heightened concerns summarized in the analyst's report. Most all participants in the financial markets, including Ambac have a heightened concern over the ultimate outcome of the U.S. mortgage market. However, we are confident in the quality of our internal credit ratings process. We have been very transparent to the market and our investors by disclosing significant detail on our direct mortgage and CDO exposure in our various public disclosures. We have a rigorous and current review and rating process in place and we will react quickly as projected collateral performance changes.

21. This release calmed the market somewhat and Ambac's stock closed on November 6, 2007 at \$27.99 per share.

22. On November 8, 2007, Moody's announced that it intended to conduct a similar review of the capital of the monolines and that as a result Ambac faced a "moderate" risk of falling behind the capital requirements and risked a potential ratings downgrade.

23. Finally, on November 27, 2007, executives from Ambac, including defendant Sean T. Leonard, spoke at a Banc of America Securities bond insurer conference. At the conference, Ambac

announced that it was considering raising capital through reinsurance or sales of debt or stock in order to maintain the Company's AAA rating.

24. Upon this news, Ambac's shares once again collapsed, losing another \$2.23 per share to close at \$21.79 per share, a one-day decline of 9.3% on volume of 12.3 million shares, approximately twice the average three-month volume. ***This price represented the lowest closing price in Ambac's stock in over a decade.***

25. The true facts, which were known by the defendants but concealed from the investing public during the Class Period, were as follows:

(a) The Company lacked requisite internal controls to ensure that the Company's underwriting standards and its internal rating system for its CDO contracts were adequate, and, as a result, the Company's projections and reported results issued during the Class Period were based upon defective assumptions and/or manipulated facts;

(b) The Company's financial statements were materially misstated due to its failure to properly account for its mark-to-market losses;

(c) Given the deterioration and the increased volatility in the mortgage market, the Company would be forced to tighten its underwriting standards related to its asset-backed securities, which would have a direct material negative impact on its premium production going forward;

(d) The Company had far greater exposure to anticipated losses and defaults related to its CDO contracts containing subprime loans, including even highly rated CDOs, than it had previously disclosed;

(e) The Company had far greater exposure to a potential ratings downgrade from one of the credit ratings agencies than it had previously disclosed; and

(f) Defendants' Class Period statements about the Company's selective underwriting practices during the 2005 through 2007 time frame related to its CDOs backed by subprime assets were patently false; the Company's underwriting standards were at best aggressive and at a minimum were completely inadequate.

26. As a result of defendants' false statements, Ambac's stock price traded at inflated levels during the Class Period, allowing defendants to sell some \$68 million worth of their Ambac stock at inflated prices. However, after the above revelations seeped into the market, the Company's shares were hammered by massive sales, sending them down more than 77% from their Class Period and all time high of \$96.08 per share in May 2007.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

27. Jurisdiction is conferred by §27 of the 1934 Act. The claims asserted herein arise under §§10(b) and 20(a) of the 1934 Act and SEC Rule 10b-5.

28. (a) Venue is proper in this District pursuant to §27 of the 1934 Act. Many of the false and misleading statements were made in or issued from this District.

(b) Ambac's principal executive offices are located at One State Street Plaza, New York, New York.

PARTIES

29. Plaintiff Scott Reimer purchased Ambac common stock as described in the attached certification and was damaged thereby.

30. Defendant Ambac is a holding company whose subsidiaries provide financial guarantee products and other financial services to clients in both the public and private sectors around the world. The Company and its subsidiaries operate in two segments: financial guarantee and financial services. Ambac provides financial guarantees for public finance and structured finance obligations through its principal operating subsidiary, Ambac Assurance Corporation ("Ambac

Assurance”). Through its financial services subsidiaries, the Company provides financial and investment products, including investment agreements, funding conduits, interest rate, currency and total return swaps, principally to its clients of the financial guarantee business.

31. Defendant Robert J. Genader (“Genader”) is, and at all relevant times was, a director, President and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) of Ambac, and, since July 2006, has been Chairman of the Board. Genader additionally serves as Chairman, President and CEO of Ambac Assurance. During the Class Period, Genader was responsible for the Company’s false financial statements and reaped proceeds of \$26.4 million by selling his Ambac stock.

32. Defendant Phillip B. Lassiter (“Lassiter”) was, at relevant times, Chairman of the Board and CEO of Ambac from July 1991 until January 2004 and Chairman until his retirement in July 2006. Lassiter remains as a director of the Company. During the Class Period, Lassiter was responsible for the Company’s false financial statements and reaped proceeds of \$40.6 million by selling his Ambac stock.

33. Defendant Sean T. Leonard (“Leonard”) is, and at all relevant times was, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) of Ambac and Ambac Assurance. During the Class Period, Leonard was responsible for the Company’s false financial statements and reaped proceeds of \$1.9 million by selling his Ambac stock.

34. Defendant Thomas J. Gandolfo (“Gandolfo”) is, and at all relevant times was, Senior Managing Director of Ambac and Ambac Assurance. Gandolfo also serves as head of Global Structured Credit, Derivative Products, Fixed Income Investment Management and Risk Transfer groups of Ambac. Defendant Gandolfo joined Ambac in 1994. During the Class Period, Gandolfo was responsible for the Company’s false financial statements and reaped proceeds of nearly \$1.9 million by selling his Ambac stock.

35. Defendants Genader, Lassiter, Leonard and Gandolfo (the “Individual Defendants”), because of their positions with the Company, possessed the power and authority to control the contents of Ambac’s quarterly reports, press releases and presentations to securities analysts, money and portfolio managers and institutional investors, *i.e.*, the market. They were provided with copies of the Company’s reports and press releases alleged herein to be misleading prior to or shortly after their issuance and had the ability and opportunity to prevent their issuance or cause them to be corrected. Because of their positions with the Company, and their access to material non-public information available to them but not to the public, the Individual Defendants knew that the adverse facts specified herein had not been disclosed to and were being concealed from the public and that the positive representations being made were then materially false and misleading. The Individual Defendants are liable for the false statements pleaded herein at ¶¶38-48, 50, 52-53 and 65.

FRAUDULENT SCHEME AND COURSE OF BUSINESS

36. Defendants are liable for: (i) making false statements; or (ii) failing to disclose adverse facts known to them about Ambac. Defendants’ fraudulent scheme and course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit on purchasers of Ambac common stock was a success, as it: (i) deceived the investing public regarding Ambac’s prospects and business; (ii) artificially inflated the price of Ambac common stock; (iii) allowed defendants Genader, Lassiter and Gandolfo to sell over \$68 million worth of their own Ambac stock at artificially inflated prices; and (iv) caused plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase Ambac common stock at inflated prices. While Ambac’s insiders were unloading \$68 million in stock, defendants were causing the Company to repurchase millions of dollars of Ambac stock on the open market.

BACKGROUND

37. Ambac provides financial guarantee products and other financial services to clients in the public and private sectors worldwide. Ambac provides financial guarantees for public finance

and structured finance obligations through its principal operating subsidiary, Ambac Assurance. Ambac operates in two segments: financial guarantee and financial services. The financial guarantee segment offers financial guarantee insurance and other credit enhancement products, such as credit derivatives for public finance and structured finance obligations. It also provides financial guarantees for bond issues and other forms of debt financing. This segment sells its products in the U.S. public finance market, the U.S. structured finance and asset-backed market, and the international finance market. The financial services segment provides financial and investment products comprising investment agreements, funding conduits, interest rate, currency, and total return swaps, principally to clients of the financial guarantee business, which includes municipalities and other public entities, health care organizations, investor-owned utilities, and asset-backed issuers.

DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS ISSUED DURING THE CLASS PERIOD

38. On October 19, 2005, Ambac issued its financial results for the third quarter of 2005 in a release which stated in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced third quarter 2005 net income of \$175.1 million, or \$1.61 per diluted share. This represents a 5% decrease from third quarter 2004 net income of \$183.5 million, and a 2% decrease in net income per diluted share from \$1.65 in the third quarter of 2004. The third quarter 2005 results were negatively impacted by a loss provision amounting to \$60.0 million on an after-tax basis, or \$0.55 per diluted share, related to its exposure to municipal finance credits impacted by Hurricane Katrina.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts typically exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-

to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively “net security gains and losses”) and certain non-recurring and other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings (“accelerated earnings”). During the third quarter 2005, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$8.8 million, \$0.08 on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$28.5 million, or \$0.26 per diluted share for the third quarter 2005.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac President and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, “Our operating results, excluding the \$0.55 per share impact of Hurricane Katrina, were pretty good considering the tight credit spreads and increased competition that have persisted during the past 18 months. Domestic top-line production in both public and structured finance was encouraging, with attractive deals closed in a wide array of sectors. European booked business was sparse despite strong activity and growing pipelines - it remains a lumpy and less predictable business flow with long lead times.” Mr. Genader continued, “The story of the quarter was Hurricane Katrina and the physical destruction and human suffering that it wrought. While early in the assessment process, we have completed a detailed loss analysis using the best information we could develop. By its very nature, it will be an evolving situation which will require and get our full attention on surveillance and active remediation. On a positive note, the balance of our risk portfolio showed improvement.”

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the third quarter of 2005 was \$256.6 million, down 6% from the third quarter of 2004 which came in at \$273.7 million. Growth in U.S. public finance was more than offset by a decline in production in U.S. structured finance and international.

Credit enhancement production for the nine months of 2005 of \$853.5 million was 10% lower than credit enhancement production of \$943.6 million in the same period of 2004 primarily driven by tighter credit spreads across many of the markets that Ambac serves.

* * *

Net premiums earned and other credit enhancement fees for the third quarter of 2005 were \$231.1 million, which represented an 18% increase from the \$195.3 million earned in the third quarter of 2004. Net premiums earned increased for all market sectors but was most significant in U.S. public finance where accelerated premiums were very strong during the quarter.

Net premiums earned include accelerated premiums, which result from refundings, calls and other accelerations recognized during the quarter. Accelerated premiums were \$48.9 million in the third quarter of 2005 (which had a net income per diluted share effect of \$0.26), up 133% from \$21.0 million (\$0.11 per diluted share) in accelerated premiums in the third quarter of 2004. The third quarter 2005 was impacted by one large refunded transaction, representing almost half of the total accelerated amount. Long-term interest rates have remained relatively low during 2005 and we continue to see strong refunding activity in our public finance segment. However, as interest rates rise, the level of accelerated premiums should decline.

* * *

Net investment income for the third quarter of 2005 was \$110.6 million, representing an increase of 22% from \$90.5 million in the comparable period of 2004. Net investment income excluding net investment income from Variable Interest Entities (“VIEs”) for the third quarter of 2005 was \$98.5 million, representing an increase of 10% from \$89.6 million in the third quarter of 2004. This increase was due primarily to the growth in the investment portfolio driven by ongoing collection of financial guarantee premiums and fees and a net positive adjustment to investment income for certain municipal securities within the investment portfolio that have been pre-refunded. A pre-refunding shortens the maturity of a bond resulting in accelerated amortization of bond premium or discount. These positive effects on investment income during the period were partially offset by a lower reinvestment rate and use of cash for repurchases of Ambac stock during 2005 totaling approximately \$300 million. Net investment income from VIEs for the third quarter of 2005 was \$12.1 million, up from \$0.9 million in the third quarter of 2004. Investment income from VIEs results from the consolidation of certain trusts that Ambac has insured and consolidated under accounting pronouncement FIN 46. The increase in interest income from VIEs reflects the consolidation of two transactions executed in the fourth quarter of 2004. Investment income from VIEs is offset by interest expense on VIEs, shown separately in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Net investment income (including net investment income from VIEs) for the nine months of 2005 was \$317.1 million, representing an increase of 19% from \$267.1 million in the comparable period of 2004, primarily as a result of the reasons provided above.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) decreased \$3.7 million quarter of 2005 from \$86.6 million at June 30, 2005 to \$82.9 million at September 30, 2005.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on insured transactions that are considered adversely classified. Ambac continuously monitors its insured portfolio actively seeking to mitigate claims. The ACR increased by \$79.3 million during the quarter, primarily as a result of municipal exposures to the region impacted by Hurricane Katrina. Ambac's exposure to losses as a result of the hurricane is derived primarily from its guarantees of municipal bonds in the greater New Orleans area and the Gulf-front regions that were most severely impacted by the storm. The company has classified 35 individual obligations in the region with total net par outstanding of approximately \$1.1 billion. To date, Ambac has paid three claims on obligations in the region, totaling approximately \$2.0 million and has subsequently recovered the full amounts. In determining our loss estimate, our analysis has considered the unprecedented nature of the disaster, including the displacement of the communities' residents, and the unique aspects of each insured bond, such as the nature of the revenue source, the level of debt service reserves, if any, and other transaction protections. Ambac's estimate of losses related to the hurricane was made without regard to any potential federal, state or local government assistance to individual municipalities or institutions. The credit loss estimation process involves the exercise of considerable judgment. Due to the nature of the loss reserve estimate, Ambac's ultimate actual loss associated with the hurricane may be materially different than the current estimate and thereby may affect future operating results. Ambac will continue to assess the impact of Hurricane Katrina on the fourth quarter and subsequent periods as more information becomes available to us. Ambac does not have material exposure to credits adversely affected by Hurricane Rita. Outside of the ACR activity related to the hurricane, the remaining portfolio experienced slightly favorable credit migration during the quarter.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the third quarter of 2005 were \$14.5 million on a pre-tax basis, or \$0.08 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$9.5 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$3.9 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$1.1 million. For the third quarter of 2004, net securities gains/(losses) were \$10.1 million on a pre-tax basis, or \$0.06 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$6.6 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$3.0 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$0.5 million.

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the nine months of 2005 were \$53.1 million, or \$0.27 per diluted share, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$10.8 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$7.0) million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$49.3 million. As discussed in the previous quarter, the mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts related almost entirely to interest rate hedge contracts related to long-term fixed rate liabilities in Ambac's investment agreement business that were highly effective from an economic perspective but did not meet

the technical requirements of FAS 133. As of July 1, 2005, the hedges were redesignated to meet the technical requirements and it is expected that the mark-to-market of the hedge and hedged item will substantially offset each other in the income statement prospectively. For the nine months of 2004 net securities gains were \$29.3 million, or \$0.17 per diluted share, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$27.6 million, mark-to-market gains on credit derivatives and total return swaps of \$15.2 million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$13.5) million.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of September 30, 2005 were \$19.06 billion, up 2% from total assets of \$18.74 billion at December 31, 2004. The increase was driven by cash generated from business written during the period offset by a decrease in the unrealized gains in the investment portfolio driven by higher long-term interest rates and stock repurchases during the period. As of September 30, 2005, stockholders' equity was \$5.19 billion, a 3% increase from year-end 2004 stockholders' equity of \$5.02 billion. The increase was primarily the result of net income during the period, offset by lower "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income," driven by higher long-term interest rates and stock repurchases during the period.

(Footnote omitted.)

39. On November 29, 2005, Ambac announced an offering of \$400 million of 30-year Debentures, in a release that stated in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) announced today the offering of \$400 million of 5.95% Debentures due December 5, 2035.

The Debentures were priced at a slight discount to par.

The Debentures are rated Aa2 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and are rated AA by Standard and Poor's Ratings Services.

The Company intends to use the proceeds for general corporate purposes and the redemption of all or a portion of the outstanding \$200 million 7.00% Debentures due in 2051, on or after its first call date in October 2006.

Citigroup, Goldman Sachs & Co. and Merrill Lynch & Co. acted as joint lead managers for the underwriting syndicate.

40. On January 25, 2006, Ambac issued its fourth quarter 2005 financial results in a release that stated in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced fourth quarter 2005 net income of \$204.3 million, or \$1.90 per diluted share. This represents an 8% increase from fourth quarter 2004 net income of \$188.8 million, and a 12% increase in net income per diluted share from \$1.69 in the fourth quarter of 2004.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively “net security gains and losses”) and certain non-recurring and other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings (“accelerated earnings”). During the fourth quarter 2005, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$13.2 million, \$0.12 on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$20.3 million, or \$0.19 per diluted share for the fourth quarter 2005.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac President and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, “Our top-line credit enhancement production results are encouraging as we successfully closed a wide array of transactions during the quarter, including a few deals of significant size. Overall, market conditions remain challenging, yet our experienced professionals continue to identify new and attractive opportunities across a broad spectrum of asset classes and geographic locations. I remain cautiously optimistic going into 2006 as demand for our core financial guaranty product seems to be on the rise.”

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the fourth quarter of 2005 was \$395.8 million, up 15% from the fourth quarter of 2004 which came in at \$344.2 million. Strong growth in U.S. public finance and U.S. structured finance were partially offset by a decline in international.

Credit enhancement production for the full year 2005 of \$1,249.4 million was 3% lower than credit enhancement production of \$1,287.8 million in 2004, driven by

tighter credit spreads across many of the markets Ambac serves and a slow down in transactions in the international market, primarily Europe.

* * *

Net premiums earned and other credit enhancement fees for the fourth quarter of 2005 were \$217.5 million, which represented a 14% increase from the \$190.4 million earned in the fourth quarter of 2004. Increases in net premiums earned in U.S. public finance and U.S. structured finance were partially offset by decreased net premiums earned in international.

Net premiums earned include accelerated premiums, which result from refundings, calls and other accelerations recognized during the quarter. Accelerated premiums were \$35.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2005 (which had a net income per diluted share effect of \$0.19), up 179% from \$12.7 million (\$0.07 per diluted share) in accelerated premiums in the fourth quarter of 2004. The majority of the accelerated premiums relate to the U.S. public finance segment. The current quarter was once again impacted by one large public finance refunded transaction, representing 41% of the total accelerated amount. Long-term interest rates remained relatively low during the year and we experienced extremely high refunding activity in our public finance segment. However, as interest rates rise, the level of accelerated premiums should decline.

* * *

Net investment income for the fourth quarter of 2005 was \$109.0 million, representing an increase of 16% from \$94.0 million in the comparable period of 2004. Net investment income excluding net investment income from Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs") for the fourth quarter of 2005 was \$96.7 million, representing an increase of 6% from \$90.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2004. This increase was due primarily to the growth in the investment portfolio driven by ongoing collection of financial guarantee premiums and fees, partially offset by a lower reinvestment rate and use of cash for repurchases of Ambac stock during the second and third quarters of 2005 totaling approximately \$300 million. Net investment income from VIEs for the fourth quarter of 2005 was \$12.3 million, up from \$3.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2004. Investment income from VIEs results from the consolidation of certain trusts that Ambac has insured and consolidated under accounting pronouncement FIN 46. The increase in interest income from VIEs reflects the consolidation of two transactions executed in the fourth quarter of 2004. Investment income from VIEs is offset by interest expense on VIEs, shown separately in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Net investment income (including net investment income from VIEs) for the full year 2005 was \$426.1 million, representing an increase of 18% from \$361.1 million in the comparable period of 2004, primarily as a result of the reasons provided above.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) increased \$20.2 million during the fourth quarter of 2005 from \$82.9 million at September 30, 2005 to \$103.1 million at December 31, 2005. The increase was primarily related to a new case reserve established during the quarter for a public finance infrastructure transaction and an addition to an existing case reserve for a stressed health care transaction.

Active credit reserves (“ACR”) are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on adversely classified insured transactions. Ambac continuously monitors its insured portfolio actively seeking to mitigate claims. The ACR decreased by \$7.2 million during the quarter, primarily as a result of net improvement in the classified portfolio and a transfer of ACR reserves to case reserves related to the public finance infrastructure transaction discussed above. At December 31, 2005, the specific Hurricane Katrina-related provision amounted to \$91.5 million, down slightly from \$92.0 million at September 30 due to amortization and pay downs on effected credits. Approximately \$1.1 billion of Katrina-impacted credits are included in Ambac’s adversely classified credit portfolio. Ambac did not pay any Katrina-related claims during the quarter and has fully recovered the amounts paid in the third quarter. Ambac’s estimate of losses related to the hurricane does not consider any potential, federal, state or local government assistance to individual municipalities or institutions as such assistance still has not been determined. The credit loss estimation process involves the exercise of considerable judgment. Ambac will continue to assess the impact of Hurricane Katrina on subsequent periods as more information becomes available to us and the ultimate actual loss associated with the hurricane may be materially different than the current estimate and thereby may affect future operating results.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the fourth quarter of 2005 were \$20.0 million, or \$0.12 per diluted share; consisting of net realized losses on investment securities of (\$2.2) million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$22.0 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$0.2 million. For the fourth quarter of 2004, net securities gains/(losses) were \$16.5 million, or \$0.09 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$7.5 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$11.9 million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$2.9) million.

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the full year 2005 were \$73.1 million, or \$0.40 per diluted share, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$8.6 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$15.0 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$49.5

million. As discussed in the previous quarters, the mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts related almost entirely to interest rate hedge contracts related to long-term fixed rate liabilities in Ambac's investment agreement business that were highly effective from an economic perspective but did not meet the technical requirements of FAS 133. The hedges have been redesignated to meet the technical requirements and it is expected that the mark-to-market of the hedge and hedged item will substantially offset each other in the income statement prospectively. For the full year 2004 net securities gains were \$45.8 million, or \$0.27 per diluted share, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$35.1 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$27.1 million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$16.4) million.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of December 31, 2005 were \$19.77 billion, up 5% from total assets of \$18.75 billion at December 31, 2004. The increase was driven by cash generated from business written during the period and the proceeds of the \$400 debt issuance in December 2005 (discussed below), offset by stock repurchases during the period and the decrease in the unrealized gains in the investment portfolio driven by higher long-term interest rates. As of December 31, 2005, stockholders' equity was \$5.40 billion, a 7% increase from year-end 2004 stockholders' equity of \$5.02 billion. The increase was primarily the result of net income during the year, offset by stock repurchases and lower "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income" driven by slightly higher long-term interest rates.

(Footnote omitted.)

41. On April 26, 2006, Ambac announced its first quarter 2006 financial results in a release that stated in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced first quarter 2006 net income of \$221.1 million, or \$2.06 per diluted share. This represents a 19% increase from first quarter 2005 net income of \$185.5 million, and a 24% increase in net income per diluted share from \$1.66 in the first quarter of 2005.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively “net security gains and losses”) and certain non-recurring and other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings (“accelerated earnings”). During the first quarter 2006, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$8.1 million, \$0.08 on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$12.0 million, or \$0.11 per diluted share for the first quarter 2006.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac President and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, “This was another solid quarter for Ambac in a challenging business environment. The company’s scale, market diversification and capacity continue to be highly valued by our global clients. These important attributes enable us to participate across a broad spectrum of profitable transactions both domestic and international.” Mr. Genader further commented, “Although very large transactions were generally absent during the first quarter, several notable international deals have already closed in April.”

Revenues

Highlights

– Credit enhancement production in the first quarter of 2006 was \$233.5 million, up 17% from the first quarter of 2005 which came in at \$199.0 million. Growth in international and U.S. structured finance were partially offset by a decline in U.S. public finance.

* * *

– Net premiums earned and other credit enhancement fees for the first quarter of 2006 were \$208.4 million, which represented a 2% decrease from the \$211.7 million earned in the first quarter of 2005. Increases in net premiums earned in U.S. public finance and U.S. structured finance were partially offset by decreased net premiums earned in international.

Net premiums earned include accelerated premiums, which result from refundings, calls and other accelerations recognized during the quarter. Accelerated premiums were \$25.0 million in the first quarter of 2006 (which had a net income per diluted share effect of \$0.11), down 28% from \$34.5 million (\$0.17 per diluted share) in accelerated premiums in the first quarter of 2005. The majority of the accelerated premiums relate to the U.S. public finance segment. As long-term interest rates rise, the level of accelerated premiums from refundings should decline from prior years’ levels. Accelerated premiums in the first quarter of 2006 and 2005

include \$7.7 million and \$4.5 million, respectively, related to the impact of reinsurance cancellations, as discussed below under “Reinsurance Cancellations.”

* * *

– Net investment income for the first quarter of 2006 was \$114.0 million, representing an increase of 12% from \$102.0 million in the comparable period of 2005. Net investment income excluding net investment income from Variable Interest Entities (“VIEs”) for the first quarter of 2006 was \$101.8 million, representing an increase of 12% from \$90.7 million in the first quarter of 2005. This increase was due primarily to the growth in the investment portfolio driven by ongoing collection of financial guarantee premiums and fees and a \$200 million capital contribution from the parent company in the fourth quarter of 2005. Net investment income was also modestly affected by increases in interest rates. Net investment income from VIEs for the first quarter of 2006 was \$12.2 million, up from \$11.3 million in the first quarter of 2005. Investment income from VIEs results from the consolidation of certain trusts that Ambac has insured and consolidated under accounting pronouncement FIN 46. Investment income from VIEs is offset by interest expense on VIEs, shown separately in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

– Other income for the first quarter of 2006 was \$29.5 million, significantly higher than \$2.4 million reported in the comparable period of 2005. During the first quarter of 2006, Ambac sold the remaining three aircraft from a previously reported defaulted enhanced equipment trust certificate transaction. The gain on the sale of the aircraft amounted to \$25.0 million and is included in “other income” rather than as a loss recovery because the aircraft had been classified as operating assets for the short period of time in which the company took possession of them after the default.

– Financial services. The financial services segment is comprised of the investment agreement business and derivative products business. The investment agreement business is managed with the goal of approximately matching the cash flows of the investment agreement liabilities with the cash flows of the related investment portfolio. The primary activities in the derivative products business are intermediation of interest rate and currency swap transactions and taking total return swap positions on certain fixed income obligations. Gross interest income less gross interest expense from investment and payment agreements plus results from the derivative products business, excluding net realized investment gains and losses and unrealized gains and losses on total return swaps and non-trading derivative contracts, was \$11.7 million in the first quarter of 2006, down 22% from \$15.0 million in the first quarter of 2005. The decrease was driven by lower inception revenues on new business in the derivative products business, partially offset by spread improvement in the investment agreement business.

Reinsurance Cancellations

– During the first quarter 2006 Ambac cancelled its remaining reinsurance contracts with two reinsurers - AXA Re Finance S.A. and American Re-Insurance Company and recaptured \$3.9 billion of par outstanding. Both reinsurers had exited the financial guarantee reinsurance business in 2003. Included in ceded premiums in our Consolidated Statement of Operations is \$37.0 million in returned premiums from the cancellations, of which approximately \$29.3 million was deferred. The difference, \$7.7 million, included in accelerated premiums, results from the difference between the negotiated amount of returned premiums and the associated unearned premium remaining on the previously ceded portion of the underlying guarantees. . . .

During the first quarter 2005 Ambac cancelled a reinsurance contract with Radian Reinsurance Inc and recaptured approximately \$7.5 billion of par outstanding. Included in ceded premiums in our Consolidated Statement of Operations is \$55.8 million in returned premiums from the cancellation, of which approximately \$51.3 million was deferred. The difference, \$4.5 million, is included in accelerated premiums.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

– Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) increased \$18.2 million during the first quarter of 2006 from \$103.1 million at December 31, 2005 to \$121.3 million at March 31, 2006. The increase was primarily related to additional case reserves for a public finance infrastructure transaction and an MBS transaction, partially offset by \$7.8 million in payments during the quarter.

– Active credit reserves (“ACR”) are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on adversely classified insured transactions. Ambac continuously monitors its insured portfolio actively seeking to mitigate claims. The ACR decreased by \$25.9 million during the quarter, primarily as a result of net improvements in the classified portfolio and a transfer of ACR reserves to case reserves for the MBS transaction noted above. At March 31, 2006, the specific Hurricane Katrina-related provision amounts to \$91.1 million, down slightly from \$91.5 million at December 31, 2005. Approximately \$1.1 billion of Katrina-impacted credits remain in Ambac’s adversely classified credit portfolio. Ambac did not pay any Katrina-related claims during the quarter.

Other Items

– Total net securities gains/(losses) for the first quarter of 2006 were \$13.5 million, or \$0.08 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$5.1 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$7.2 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading

derivative contracts of \$1.2 million. For the first quarter of 2005, net securities gains/(losses) were \$9.1 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$1.9 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$6.0 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$1.2 million.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

— Total assets as of March 31, 2006 were \$19.74 billion, up 1% from total assets of \$19.73 billion at December 31, 2005. The increase was driven by cash generated from operations during the period, partially offset by the decrease in unrealized gains in the investment portfolio driven by higher long-term interest rates and stock repurchases during the period amounting to approximately \$30.0 million. As of March 31, 2006, stockholders' equity was \$5.47 billion, a 2% increase from year-end 2005 stockholders' equity of \$5.37 billion. The increase was primarily the result of net income during the period, offset by stock repurchases and lower "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income" driven by higher long-term interest rates.

(Footnote omitted.)

42. On July 26, 2006, Ambac reported its second quarter 2006 financial results in a release that stated in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced second quarter 2006 net income of \$238.6 million, or \$2.22 per diluted share. This represents a 28% increase from second quarter 2005 net income of \$186.1 million, and a 31% increase in net income per diluted share from \$1.69 in the second quarter of 2005.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively "net security gains and losses") and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings ("accelerated earnings"). During the second quarter 2006, net

security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$32.9 million, \$0.31 on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$22.8 million, or \$0.21 per diluted share for the second quarter 2006.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, “I am encouraged by the strong credit enhancement production and solid financial results for the quarter. The company’s ability to produce record results in this suboptimal business environment is a testament to our people and our strategy. We continue to uncover attractive opportunities to put our capital to work in the short-term and I am confident that the company is well positioned both domestically and internationally for the long-term.”

Revenues

Highlights

– Credit enhancement production in the second quarter of 2006 was \$531.0 million, up 33% from the second quarter of 2005 which came in at \$397.9 million. Growth in international and U.S. structured finance was partially offset by a decline in U.S. public finance.

Credit enhancement production for the six months of 2006 of \$764.4 million was 28% higher than credit enhancement production of \$596.9 million in the same period of 2005.

* * *

Structured finance earned premiums and other credit enhancement fees grew 9%. The rate of growth in structured finance has improved as the recent level of writings in asset classes such as commercial asset-backed securities, auto securitizations and pooled debt obligations has increased. Narrow credit spreads and high prepayment speeds in the mortgage-backed and home equity book of business and early terminations of transactions in other structured finance sectors continue to partially offset the positive effects of new business writings.

International earned premiums and other credit enhancement fees decreased by 6%. The decline was driven primarily by significant paydowns and calls over the past several quarters, a slow-down in new business generated in the past several quarters prior to this quarter, and the recent business mix which has trended towards long-dated infrastructure transactions that earn premiums over a longer period of time than typical structured finance exposures.

– Net investment income for the second quarter of 2006 was \$117.0 million, representing an increase of 12% from \$104.5 million in the comparable period of 2005. Net investment income excluding net investment income from Variable Interest Entities (“VIEs”) for the second quarter of 2006 was \$104.5

million, representing an increase of 13% from \$92.2 million in the second quarter of 2005. This increase was due primarily to growth in the investment portfolio driven by the ongoing collection of financial guarantee premiums and fees and a \$200 million capital contribution from the parent company in the fourth quarter of 2005. Net investment income was also modestly affected by recent increases in interest rates. Investment income from VIEs is offset by interest expense on VIEs, shown separately in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

* * *

Financial services revenues were \$22.5 million in the first half of 2006, up 24% from the \$18.2 million of revenues in the first half of 2005 primarily due to the reason provided above.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

– Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) increased \$17.4 million during the second quarter of 2006 from \$121.3 million at March 31, 2006 to \$138.7 million at June 30, 2006. The increase was primarily related to additional case reserves for a healthcare transaction and an addition to loss adjustment expense reserves. Paid claims during the quarter amounting to \$20.1 million included a payment on a CDO which had previously been classified within the active credit reserves, paid and terminated during the current quarter.

– Active credit reserves (“ACR”) are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on adversely classified insured transactions. Ambac continuously monitors its insured portfolio actively seeking to mitigate claims. The ACR decreased by \$24.7 million during the quarter, from \$171.7 million at March 31, 2006 to \$147.0 million at June 30, 2006. The decrease was primarily the result of net improvements in the classified portfolio and a transfer of ACR reserves to case reserves for the CDO transaction noted above. At June 30, 2006, the specific Hurricane Katrina-related provision amounts to \$90.4 million, down slightly from \$91.1 million at March 31, 2006. Approximately \$1.1 billion of Katrina-impacted credits remain in Ambac’s adversely classified credit portfolio. Ambac did not pay any Katrina-related claims during the quarter.

Other Items

– Total net securities gains/(losses) for the second quarter of 2006 were \$51.0 million, or \$0.31 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$44.4 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$7.2 million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$0.6) million. Approximately \$38 million of the net realized gains on investment securities relate to cash recoveries received during the quarter related to a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had been written

down in 2002 and 2003. For the second quarter of 2005, net securities gains/(losses) were \$29.6 million, or \$0.14 per diluted share; consisting of net realized losses on investment securities of (\$0.6) million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$17.0) million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$47.2 million. The mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts relate almost entirely to interest rate hedge contracts related to long-term fixed rate liabilities in Ambac's investment agreement business that were redesignated during that quarter. Those hedges were redesignated to meet the technical requirements of FAS 133 as of July 1, 2005.

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the first half of 2006 were \$64.4 million, or \$0.38 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$49.5 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$14.4 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$0.5 million. For the first half of 2005 net securities gains were \$38.8 million, or \$0.19 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$1.3 million, mark-to-market losses on credit derivatives and total return swaps of (\$10.9) million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$48.4 million.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

— Total assets as of June 30, 2006 were \$20.27 billion, up 3% from total assets of \$19.73 billion at December 31, 2005. The increase was driven by cash generated from operations during the period, partially offset by a decrease in unrealized gains in the investment portfolio driven by higher long-term interest rates.

As of June 30, 2006, stockholders' equity was \$5.63 billion, a 5% increase from year-end 2005 stockholders' equity of \$5.37 billion. The increase was primarily the result of net income during the period, offset by lower "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income" driven by higher long-term interest rates.

(Footnote omitted.)

43. On October 25, 2006, the Company issued a press release entitled "Ambac Financial Group, Inc. Announces Third Quarter Net Income of \$213.5 Million, up 22%." The press release stated in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced third quarter 2006 net income of \$213.5 million, or \$1.98 per diluted share. This represents a 22% increase from third quarter 2005 net income of \$175.1 million, and a 23% increase in net income per diluted share from \$1.61 in the third quarter of 2005.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively “net security gains and losses”) and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings (“accelerated earnings”). During the third quarter 2006, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$6.5 million, \$0.06 on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$14.5 million, or \$0.13 per diluted share for the third quarter 2006.

* * *

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the third quarter of 2006 was \$216.2 million, down 16% from the third quarter of 2005 which came in at \$256.6 million. Growth in international was more than offset by declines in U.S. public finance and U.S. structured finance.

Credit enhancement production for the nine months of 2006 of \$980.7 million was 15% higher than credit enhancement production of \$853.5 million in the same period of 2005, driven by growth in the international and U.S. structured finance markets during the nine-month period.

* * *

Structured finance earned premiums and other credit enhancement fees grew 12%. The rate of growth in structured finance has improved as the recent level of writings in asset classes such as commercial asset-backed securities, auto securitizations and pooled debt obligations has increased. Narrow credit spreads and high prepayment speeds in the mortgage-backed and home equity book of business and early terminations of transactions in other structured finance sectors continue to partially offset the positive effects of new business writings.

International earned premiums and other credit enhancement fees decreased by 6%. The decline was driven primarily by significant paydowns and calls over the past several quarters and the recent business mix which has trended towards long-

dated infrastructure transactions that earn premiums over a longer period of time than typical structured finance exposures.

Net investment income (including net investment income from VIEs) for the third quarter of 2006 was \$120.2 million, representing an increase of 9% from \$110.6 million in the comparable period of 2005. This increase was due primarily to growth in the investment portfolio driven by the ongoing collection of financial guarantee premiums and fees and a \$200 million capital contribution from the parent company in the fourth quarter of 2005, partially offset by a \$5.3 million net positive adjustment booked in the third quarter 2005 for municipal bonds within the portfolio that had been pre-refunded. Investment income from VIEs is offset by interest expense on VIEs, shown separately in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) decreased \$12.0 million during the third quarter of 2006 from \$138.7 million at June 30, 2006 to \$126.7 million at September 30, 2006. The decrease was driven primarily by claim payments made during the quarter amounting to \$8.9 million.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on adversely classified insured transactions. Ambac continuously monitors its insured portfolio actively seeking to mitigate claims. The ACR increased by \$0.6 million during the quarter, from \$147.0 million at June 30, 2006 to \$147.6 million at September 30, 2006. The increase was driven by increased reserves on certain credits within the U.S. public finance and structured finance portfolios, offset by a \$35.6 million reduction in the ACR for Hurricane Katrina impacted credits. At September 30, 2006, the specific Hurricane Katrina-related provision amounts to \$50.5 million, down from \$90.4 million at June 30, 2006. The decrease is primarily due to significant state and federal support recently provided to the region, particularly the greater New Orleans area. Ambac did not pay any Katrina-related claims during the quarter.

Provision for income taxes for the third quarter of 2006 amounted to \$83.6 million, an effective tax rate of 28.1%. This compares to the third quarter of 2005 tax provision of \$51.9 million, an effective tax rate of 22.8%. The increased tax rate in 2006 was due to the net release of tax reserves in the third quarter 2005 and higher taxable income resulting from improved financial guarantee underwriting results in the third quarter 2006 relative to the comparable prior period primarily as a result of Hurricane Katrina related loss activity.

Provision for income taxes for the nine months of 2006 amounted to \$252.5 million, an effective tax rate of 27.3%. This compares to the nine months of 2005 tax provision of \$193.1 million, an effective tax rate of 26.1%. The increased tax rate in 2006 is explained above.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the third quarter of 2006 were \$9.9 million, or \$0.06 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$7.9 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$2.1 million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$0.1) million. For the third quarter of 2005, net securities gains/(losses) were \$14.5 million, or \$0.08 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$9.5 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$3.9 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$1.1 million.

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the nine months of 2006 were \$74.4 million, or \$0.44 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$57.5 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$16.5 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$0.4 million. Approximately \$51 million of the net realized gains on investment securities relate to cash recoveries received during the year related to a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had been written down in 2002 and 2003. For the nine months of 2005, net securities gains were \$53.1 million, or \$0.27 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$10.8 million, mark-to-market losses on credit derivatives and total return swaps of (\$7.0) million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$49.3 million. The mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts relate almost entirely to interest rate hedge contracts in Ambac's investment agreement business that were redesignated to meet the technical requirements of FAS 133 as of July 1, 2005.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of September 30, 2006 were \$21.09 billion, up 7% from total assets of \$19.73 billion at December 31, 2005. The increase was driven by cash generated from operations during the period.

As of September 30, 2006, stockholders' equity was \$6.01 billion, a 12% increase from year-end 2005 stockholders' equity of \$5.37 billion. The increase was primarily the result of net income during the period.

(Footnote omitted.)

44. On January 31, 2007, the Company announced its fourth quarter 2006 financial results in a release stating in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced fourth quarter 2006 net income of \$202.7 million, or \$1.88 per diluted share. This represents a 1% decrease from fourth quarter 2005 net income of \$204.3 million, or \$1.90 per diluted share.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively “net security gains and losses”) and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings (“accelerated earnings”). During the fourth quarter 2006, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$3.6 million, or \$0.04 on a per diluted share basis. Other items during the fourth quarter 2006 had a net income effect of (\$3.9) million, (\$0.04) on a per diluted share basis, and represents the write-off of previously deferred issuance expenses related to debentures that were redeemed in October 2006. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$18.1 million, or \$0.17 per diluted share for the fourth quarter 2006.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, “I am satisfied with our overall business results for the quarter and for the full year. Despite one of the most difficult business environments the industry has faced in many years, Ambac’s full-year top line production is very acceptable. Most gratifyingly, our record-level full-year international production demonstrates our success in expanding our global reach, as our triple-A financial strength and reputation for innovative and efficient execution is now firmly planted across a broad segment of the international markets.”

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the fourth quarter of 2006 was \$314.5 million, down 21% from the fourth quarter of 2005 which came in at \$395.8 million. Growth in international was more than offset by declines in U.S. public finance and U.S. structured finance.

Credit enhancement production for the full year of 2006 of \$1,295.2 million was 4% higher than credit enhancement production of \$1,249.4 million in 2005, as significant growth in international business more than offset the decline in the U.S. public finance business.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) decreased \$84.2 million during the fourth quarter of 2006 from \$126.7 million at September 30, 2006 to \$42.5 million at December 31, 2006. The decrease was driven by the settlement of several impaired transactions during the quarter including a health care transaction that had been fully-reserved. Total claim payments during the quarter amounted to \$68.8 million.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on certain adversely classified insured transactions. Ambac continuously monitors its insured portfolio actively seeking to mitigate claims. The ACR increased by \$25.0 million during the quarter, from \$147.6 million at September 30, 2006 to \$172.6 million at December 31, 2006. The increase was driven primarily by net increases in reserves on certain credits within the U.S. public finance portfolio, most notably within the transportation sector. At December 31, 2006, the specific Hurricane Katrina-related provision amounts to \$50.1 million, down slightly from \$50.5 million at September 30, 2006. Ambac did not pay any Katrina-related claims during the year.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the fourth quarter of 2006 were \$5.8 million, or \$0.04 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$9.6 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$4.8) million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$1.0 million. For the fourth quarter of 2005, net securities gains/(losses) were \$20.0 million, or \$0.12 per diluted share; consisting of net realized losses on investment securities of (\$2.2) million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$22.0 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$0.2 million.

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the full year of 2006 were \$80.2 million, or \$0.48 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$67.1 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$11.6 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$1.5 million. Approximately \$56 million of the net realized gains on investment securities in 2006 relate to cash recoveries received during the year related to a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had been written down in 2002 and 2003. For the full year of 2005, net securities gains were \$73.1 million, or \$0.40

per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$8.6 million, mark-to-market gains on credit derivatives and total return swaps of \$15.0 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$49.5 million. The mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts relate almost entirely to interest rate hedge contracts in Ambac's investment agreement business that were redesignated to meet the technical requirements of FAS 133 as of July 1, 2005.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of December 31, 2006 were \$20.27 billion, up 9% from total assets of \$18.55 billion at December 31, 2005. The increase was driven primarily by cash generated from operations during the period.

As of December 31, 2006, stockholders' equity was \$6.18 billion, a 15% increase from year-end 2005 stockholders' equity of \$5.38 billion. The increase was primarily the result of net income during the period.

(Footnote omitted.)

45. On February 7, 2007, Ambac issued a press release entitled "Ambac Financial Group, Inc. Announces Proposed Offering of Directly-Issued Subordinated Capital Securities." The release stated in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. today announced its plan to conduct a public offering of approximately \$400 million Directly-Issued Subordinated Capital Securities (DISCS(SM)). The DISCS are expected to be rated Aa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and A+ by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services.

The Company currently intends to use the proceeds to repurchase shares of its common stock pursuant to an accelerated share repurchase program, subject to market and other business conditions. Any proceeds not used for such share repurchases are intended to be used for general corporate purposes.

Citigroup Corporate and Investment Banking, Goldman Sachs & Co. and JPMorgan will act as joint book-running managers for the DISCS underwriting syndicate.

The proposed offering would be conducted via an existing effective shelf registration statement. This press release shall not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities, nor shall there be any sale of securities mentioned in this press release in any state in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of

any such state. The offering of the DISCS will be made only by means of a prospectus and a related prospectus supplement.

46. On February 12, 2007, Ambac issued a release, entitled “Ambac Financial Group, Inc. Closes \$400 Million Directly-Issued Subordinated Capital Securities; Company to Repurchase \$400 Million in Common Stock,” that stated in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. today announced the closing of 6.15% \$400 million Directly-Issued Subordinated Capital Securities (DISCS(SM)). The DISCs were sold at a discount to par to yield 6.199%.

Ambac will use all of the net proceeds from the offering and additional funds to purchase \$400 million worth of shares of its common stock. The common stock will be purchased through an accelerated share repurchase agreement. The specific number of shares to be repurchased is generally based on the volume-weighted average share price of the Company’s common shares during the term of the accelerated repurchase agreement. Based on current share price, the \$400 million share buyback represents approximately 4.3% of the Company’s market capitalization.

Sean Leonard, Chief Financial Officer, stated “Issuance of the subordinated capital securities in combination with the share repurchase program achieves the objective of further optimizing Ambac’s capital structure by lowering the overall cost of capital. Importantly, we will improve return on equity and earnings per share measures without reducing our claims-paying resources.”

47. On April 25, 2007, the Company released its first quarter 2007 financial results, stating in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced first quarter 2007 net income of \$213.3 million, or \$2.02 per diluted share. This represents a 4% decrease from first quarter 2006 net income of \$221.1 million, and a 2% decrease in net income per diluted share from \$2.06 a year earlier.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-

market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively “net security gains and losses”) and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings (“accelerated earnings”). During the first quarter 2007, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$2.5 million, or \$0.02 on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$24.7 million, or \$0.24 per diluted share during the quarter.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, “The first quarter evidenced improved business production across all major business sectors relative to the 2006 comparable quarter. Debt issuance and capital markets activity continues to be strong. Importantly, recent evidence of credit spread widening in the mortgage related asset classes should lead to increased demand for our core financial guarantee product, provided of course, that wider spreads continue to prevail.”

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the first quarter of 2007 was \$310.1 million, up 33% from \$233.5 million reported in the first quarter of 2006. Growth was achieved in all three sectors, led by the 49% increase in U.S. structured finance.

* * *

Reinsurance Cancellations

During the first quarter 2006, Ambac cancelled its remaining reinsurance contracts with two reinsurers and recaptured \$3.9 billion of par outstanding. Included in ceded premiums in our Consolidated Statement of Operations is \$37.0 million in returned premiums from the cancellations, of which approximately \$29.3 million was deferred. The difference, \$7.7 million, included in accelerated premiums, resulted from the difference between the contractual amount of returned premiums and the associated unearned premium remaining on the previously ceded portion of the underlying guarantees. The net income impact of the cancellations, presented in Table I, above, as part of accelerated premiums, amounted to approximately \$2.0 million, or \$0.02 per diluted share.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) decreased \$4.8 million during the first quarter of 2007 from \$42.5 million at

December 31, 2006 to \$37.7 million at March 31, 2007. The decrease was driven by improving conditions on certain credits for which we had previously paid claims. Total net claim payments during the quarter amounted to (\$0.1) million.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on certain adversely classified insured transactions. The ACR increased by \$16.2 million during the quarter, from \$172.6 million at December 31, 2006 to \$188.8 million at March 31, 2007. The increase was driven primarily by net increases in reserves on certain credits within the U.S. public finance portfolio.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the first quarter of 2007 were \$3.7 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$6.6 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$1.9) million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$1.0) million. Approximately \$6.2 million of the net realized gains on investment securities relate to cash recoveries received during the quarter related to a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had recognized impairment losses in prior years. For the first quarter of 2006, net securities gains/(losses) were \$13.4 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$5.1 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$7.2 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$1.1 million.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of March 31, 2007 were \$20.11 billion, down 1% from total assets of \$20.27 billion at December 31, 2006. The decrease was primarily driven by a net draw down from our investment agreement portfolio, partially offset by cash generated from operations during the period.

On February 12, 2007, Ambac issued \$400 million of Directly-Issued Subordinated Capital Securities (DISCS(SM)). Ambac used the net proceeds from the offering and additional funds to purchase \$400 million worth of shares of its common stock. The common stock was purchased through an accelerated share buyback agreement and resulted in 4.26 million shares acquired during the quarter. The total number of additional shares that will ultimately be repurchased under the program will be based on the volume-weighted average share price of the Company's common shares during the term of the accelerated buyback agreement.

As of March 31, 2007, stockholders' equity was \$5.99 billion, a 3% decrease from year-end 2006 stockholders' equity of \$6.18 billion. The decrease was primarily the result of the \$400 million share buyback, partially offset by net income during the period.

(Footnote omitted.)

48. On July 25, 2007, Ambac reported its second quarter 2007 financial results, in a release stating in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced second quarter 2007 net income of \$173.0 million, or \$1.67 per diluted share. This represents a 27% decrease from second quarter 2006 net income of \$238.6 million, and a 25% decrease in net income per diluted share from \$2.22. The decrease is primarily due to unrealized mark-to-market losses amounting to (\$56.9) million, or (\$0.36) per diluted share, related to credit derivative exposures in the second quarter 2007. The comparable quarter of 2006 included net realized gains on investment securities of \$44.4 million, or \$0.27 per diluted share, primarily resulting from cash recoveries received related to a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had been written down in prior years. The second quarter 2007 unrealized mark-to-market losses on credit derivative exposures is the result of unfavorable market pricing of collateralized debt obligations with significant amounts of sub-prime residential mortgage collateral. As further described below, net mark-to-market gains and losses on credit derivatives and net gains and losses from sales of investment securities are excluded from the earnings measures used by research analysts.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively "net security gains and losses") and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings ("accelerated earnings"). During the second quarter 2007, net security gains and losses had the effect of decreasing net income by (\$34.6) million, or (\$0.34) on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$25.6 million, or \$0.25 per diluted share during the quarter.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, "We are pleased with the breadth and quality of our business production in the quarter. Our rigorous and proven approach enabled us to deliver positive results despite the turmoil in the sub-prime mortgage market that resulted in a negative mark-to-market adjustment. Our triple-A business model offers us key advantages, including our ability to hold insured transactions to maturity; no collateral or margin requirements on transactions insured; and, in the unlikely event of default we pay scheduled principal and interest, thereby minimizing liquidity risk." Mr. Genader added, "Looking ahead, the disciplined execution of our strategy positions us well to benefit from the improving business conditions we see, with wider spreads, enhanced credit terms and increased demand for our valuable financial guarantee products."

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the second quarter of 2007 was \$367.8 million, down 31% from Ambac's record quarterly production of \$531.0 million reported in the second quarter of 2006.

* * *

Public finance earned premiums, before accelerations, grew 2% this quarter. Earned premium growth in this sector has been negatively impacted by the high level of refunding activity in Ambac's public finance book in recent years, competitive pricing and the mix of business underwritten in recent periods.

Structured finance earned premiums and other credit enhancement fees grew 10%. The rate of growth in structured finance has improved recently, driven by strong premium production in asset classes such as pooled debt obligations and commercial asset-backed securities over the past several quarters.

International earned premiums and other credit enhancement fees decreased 2%. The decrease has resulted from deal terminations and a slow down in deal closings in 2007 relative to the prior year.

Net investment income for the second quarter of 2007 was \$113.2 million, representing an increase of 8% from \$104.5 million in the comparable period of 2006. This increase was due primarily to growth in the investment portfolio driven by the ongoing collection of financial guarantee premiums and fees.

Net investment income for the six months of 2007 was \$225.3 million, representing an increase of 9% from \$206.2 million in the comparable period of 2006, primarily as a result of the reasons provided above.

Financial services revenues. The financial services segment is comprised of the investment agreement business and the derivative products business. Gross

interest income less gross interest expense from investment and payment agreements plus results from the derivative products business, excluding net realized investment gains and losses and unrealized gains and losses on total return swaps and non-trading derivative contracts, was \$9.2 million in the second quarter of 2007, down 15% from \$10.8 million in the second quarter of 2006. The decrease was primarily due to lower revenue from the interest rate swap, total return swap and investment agreement businesses in the second quarter 2007.

Financial services revenues were \$19.9 million in the first half of 2007, down 12% from the \$22.5 million of revenues in the first half of 2006 primarily due to the reason provided above.

Expenses

Highlights

Financial guarantee expenses of \$50.5 million for the second quarter of 2007 increased 13% from \$44.7 million of expenses for the second quarter of 2006. Financial guarantee loss and loss expenses were \$17.1 million in the second quarter of 2007, up from \$12.8 million in the second quarter of 2006. See "Loss Reserve Activity," below, for additional information on losses. Net underwriting and operating expenses of the financial guarantee sector totaled \$33.4 million in the second quarter of 2007, up 5% from \$31.9 million in the second quarter of 2006 primarily due to increased compensation expense.

Financial guarantee expenses of \$98.3 million for the first six months of 2007 increased 19% from \$82.7 million of expenses for the same period of 2006. The increase results primarily from higher loss expenses during the period.

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) increased \$9.6 million during the second quarter of 2007 from \$37.7 million at March 31, 2007 to \$47.3 million at June 30, 2007. Included in the March 31, 2007 case reserves balance were offsetting receivables for claims previously paid on a European transportation transaction that were deemed by management to be recoverable upon the anticipated successful restructuring of that transaction. The restructuring was finalized during the quarter and the payments due to Ambac were received. Total net claim payments/(receipts) during the quarter amounted to (\$7.5) million.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on certain adversely classified insured transactions. The ACR increased by \$14.9 million during the quarter, from \$188.8 million at March 31, 2007 to \$203.7 million at June 30, 2007. The increase was driven primarily by increases in reserves on certain credits primarily within the transportation sector of the U.S. public finance portfolio and to a lesser extent within

the non-subprime RMBS sector of the structured finance portfolio, partially offset by favorable credit activity throughout both portfolios.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the second quarter of 2007 were (\$52.7) million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$1.2 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$57.9) million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$4.0 million. During the quarter a net mark-to-market loss amounting to (\$56.9) million was recorded related to insured collateralized debt obligations of asset-backed securitizations containing sub-prime mortgage-backed securities as collateral. The negative mark-to-market is driven by current market concerns over the most recent vintages of subprime RMBS and the recent lack of liquidity in the CDO of ABS market resulting in a reduction in market-quoted prices. Ambac's exposure on those transactions all attach at levels senior to the triple-A attachment points as established by the rating agencies.

For the second quarter of 2006, net securities gains/(losses) were \$51.0 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$44.4 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$7.2 million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$0.6) million. Approximately \$38 million of the second quarter 2006 net realized gains on investment securities related to cash recoveries received from a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had been written down in previous years.

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the first half of 2007 were (\$49.0) million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$7.8 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$59.8) million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$3.0 million. For the first half of 2006 net securities gains were \$64.4 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$49.5 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$14.4 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$0.5 million.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of June 30, 2007 were \$21.06 billion, up 4% from total assets of \$20.27 billion at December 31, 2006. The increase was primarily driven by cash generated from operations during the period, partially offset by a decrease in unrealized gains in the investment portfolio due to a rise in long-term interest rates.

As of June 30, 2007, stockholders' equity was \$6.04 billion, a 2% decrease from year-end 2006 stockholders' equity of \$6.18 billion. The decrease was primarily the result of the \$400 million share buyback and lower Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income driven by higher long-term interest rates, partially offset by net income during the period.

During the second quarter 2007, Ambac completed the buyback of \$400 million of its common stock under its accelerated share buyback program (originally announced on February 12, 2007). The total number of shares purchased under the agreement amounted to 4.46 million shares. Ambac also bought back 194 thousand shares of its common stock at a total cost of \$16.9 million during the second quarter that was unrelated to the accelerated share buyback program.

(Footnote omitted.)

49. Upon this partial disclosure on July 26, 2007, Ambac's stock collapsed \$3.85 per share to close at \$75.56 per share, a one-day decline of 5% on volume of 4 million shares, 3 times the average three-month volume.

50. On August 10, 2007, Ambac issued a press release entitled "Ambac Financial Group, Inc. Provides Additional Disclosures on Its Web Site Related to Collateralized Debt Obligations of Asset-Backed Securities." The press release stated in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. today announced that it has provided additional information on its web site . . . regarding its exposure to Collateralized Debt Obligations of Asset-backed Securities ("CDOs of ABS"), including additional details of each transaction's underlying collateral composition, underlying collateral ratings, and overall transaction ratings.

In its July 25th conference call with investors, Ambac provided commentary and analysis with respect to its exposure to CDOs of ABS and its underwriting standards.

51. Upon this partial disclosure on August 10, 2007, Ambac's stock lost another \$3.15 per share to close at \$62.99 per share, a one-day decline of 5% on volume of 4.7 million shares, 2 times the average three-month volume.

52. On October 10, 2007, the Company issued a press release entitled "Ambac Financial Group, Inc. Announces Estimate of Unrealized Mark-to-Market Loss on Its Credit Derivatives Portfolio." The press release stated in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced the results of its third quarter fair value review of its outstanding credit derivative contracts. Ambac's estimate of the fair value or "mark-to-market" adjustment for its credit derivative portfolio at September 30, 2007 amounted to an unrealized loss of \$743 million, pre-

tax. The company expects to report a net loss per diluted share up to \$3.50 in the third quarter. Earnings measures reported by research analysts are on an operating basis and exclude the net income impact of mark-to-market gains and losses on credit derivative contracts, as well as certain other items. The company expects to report positive operating earnings per diluted share between \$1.85 and \$1.90 in the third quarter.

Commenting on the estimated result, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, stated, "While this unrealized loss is disappointing, it is important to note that Ambac's credit derivative contracts are similar to our insurance policies in that neither is exposed to the liquidity risks that are typically embedded in standard derivative contracts." Mr. Genader added, "While the turmoil in the structured finance markets has resulted in this unfavorable unrealized mark-to-market for the quarter, we have observed significantly improved market conditions for the industry and I am encouraged by the recent increased interest in our core financial guaranty product. Moreover, I remain confident in our underwriting abilities, credit standards and the transactions we have insured."

Ambac Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Sean Leonard, noted, "Ambac does not view the current adjustments as predictive of future claims. Indeed, the average internal credit rating of our derivative portfolio is AA+ at September 30, 2007 and based on our recent analysis of the portfolio, management believes that the potential for material paid claims is very low. Importantly, the company's claims paying resources, as prescribed by the rating agencies, are not impacted by mark-to-market adjustments."

The company also expects to report the following for the third quarter of 2007: (i) loss provision of approximately \$20 million; (ii) estimated accelerated premiums from refundings, calls and other accelerations of approximately \$16 million; (iii) credit enhancement production of approximately \$430 million; and (iv) Ambac's highly rated investment portfolios, which total to approximately \$19 billion, are expected to have net embedded unrealized gains of approximately \$100 million as of September 30, 2007.

Ambac is providing this preliminary information about its third quarter results prior to the scheduled earnings announcement date in light of the extreme market events of recent months. Investors should not expect the company to provide information about the results of future quarters in advance of scheduled quarterly earnings announcement dates. In addition, investors should not expect the company to update the information provided in this release in advance of the scheduled announcement date for its third quarter.

(Footnote omitted.)

53. On October 24, 2007, Ambac issued a press release, entitled "Ambac Financial Group, Inc. Announces Third Quarter Net Loss of (\$360.6) Million; Includes Previously Announced

\$743 Million Unrealized Mark-to-market Loss on Credit Derivative Portfolio; Third Quarter Net Loss Per Diluted Share of (\$3.51); Third Quarter Credit Enhancement Production \$431.1 million, up 99%,” that stated in part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced a third quarter 2007 net loss of (\$360.6) million, or (\$3.51) per diluted share. This compares to third quarter 2006 net income of \$213.5 million, or net income per diluted share of \$1.98. The decrease is due to the previously announced unrealized loss on credit derivative exposures amounting to (\$743.4) million, or (\$5.29) per diluted share in the third quarter 2007. The third quarter 2007 unrealized mark-to-market loss on credit derivative exposures was discussed in a press release dated October 10, 2007, and is primarily the result of unfavorable market pricing of collateralized debt obligations. As further described below, net mark-to-market losses on credit derivatives are excluded from the earnings measures used by research analysts.

Net Income/(Loss) Per Diluted Share

Net income/(loss) and net income/(loss) per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively “net security gains and losses”) and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings (“accelerated earnings”). During the third quarter 2007, net security gains and losses had the effect of decreasing net income by (\$553.5) million, or (\$5.39) on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$9.6 million, or \$0.10 per diluted share during the quarter.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, “We have observed improved overall market conditions in most asset classes of our core financial guaranty product, despite the recent turmoil in the structured finance markets. Business production during the quarter was quite robust, reflective of both a strong pipeline and better overall pricing in the current market.” Mr. Genader added, “With regard to the sizable mark-to-market adjustment recorded in the quarter, it is important to note that Ambac’s credit derivative contracts, like our insurance policies, are not exposed to the type of liquidity risk that is typically embedded in standard derivative contracts.”

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the third quarter of 2007 was \$431.1 million, up 99% from Ambac's production of \$216.2 million reported in the third quarter of 2006.

Credit enhancement production for the nine months of 2007 of \$1,109.1 million was 13% higher than credit enhancement production of \$980.7 million in the same period of 2006.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) increased \$59.8 million during the third quarter of 2007 from \$47.3 million at June 30, 2007 to \$107.1 million at September 30, 2007. The increased case reserves relate primarily to two RMBS transactions that are underperforming original expectations. Total net claim receipts during the quarter amounted to \$3.7 million.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on certain adversely classified insured transactions. The ACR decreased by \$37.0 million during the quarter, from \$203.7 million at June 30, 2007 to \$166.7 million at September 30, 2007. The reserve decline was driven by net favorable credit activity, primarily within the public finance portfolio, partially offset by increased reserves within the RMBS sector of the structured finance portfolio.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the third quarter of 2007 were (\$757.2) million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$4.2 million, ***net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$756.3) million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$5.1) million. During the quarter a net mark-to-market loss amounting to (\$743.4) million was recorded related to contracts executed in credit default format, primarily in our collateralized debt obligation exposures.*** The negative mark-to-market is driven by dramatically lower prices in certain structured finance asset classes. The lower prices were driven by uncertainty regarding the ultimate outcome of subprime losses. Reduced demand for certain structured asset classes, a lack of liquidity in the markets, forced selling by structured and/or leveraged investment vehicles, all combined to exacerbate pricing declines across the structured debt capital markets.

For the third quarter of 2006, net securities gains/(losses) were \$9.9 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$7.9 million, net mark-to-

market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$2.1 million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$0.1) million.

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the first nine months of 2007 were (\$806.0) million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$12.0 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$816.0) million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$2.0) million. For the first nine months of 2006 net securities gains were \$74.4 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$57.5 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$16.5 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$0.4 million. Approximately \$51 million of the 2006 net realized gains on investment securities related to cash recoveries received during the year related to a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had been written down in previous years.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of September 30, 2007 were \$21.97 billion, up 8% from total assets of \$20.27 billion at December 31, 2006. The increase was primarily driven by cash generated from operations during the period, partially offset by a decrease in unrealized gains in the investment portfolio due to a rise in long-term interest rates.

As of September 30, 2007, stockholders' equity was \$5.65 billion, a 9% decrease from year-end 2006 stockholders' equity of \$6.18 billion. The decrease was primarily the result of the \$400 million share buyback earlier in the year and lower Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income driven by higher long-term interest rates.

(Footnote omitted.)

54. Upon this partial disclosure on October 24, 2007, Ambac's stock collapsed \$4.90 per share to close at \$51.00 per share, a one-day decline of 9% on volume of 10.8 million shares, 3 times the average three-month volume. Ambac's stock continued its free-fall the following day as the news continued to seep into the market, closing down another \$7.05 per share to close at \$43.95 per share, a one-day decline of 14% on volume of 16.4 million shares, over 4 times the average three-month volume. In total, upon this revelation, Ambac's stock closed down \$11.95 per share, a two-day decline of 21% on extremely high volume.

55. Thereafter, in the next couple of weeks, as more of the truth about Ambac's financials and business outlook emerged, more of the artificial inflation in the Company's stock came out and the stock dropped even more.

56. On October 26, 2007, Moody's cut the ratings on CDOs tied to \$33 billion of subprime mortgage securities. In some cases, CDOs with ratings as high as AAA were either cut or put on review for downgrade.

57. On October 29, 2007, Fitch announced that it had completed a comprehensive review of its CDOs and as a result it was placing 150 transactions tied to \$36.8 billion on Ratings Watch Negative, including CDOs with AAA ratings. The following day, Fitch announced that it would be revising its entire methodology for rating CDOs and indicated that it expected to publish the new methodology the following week.

58. On November 1, 2007, Fitch announced that due to the deterioration in the subprime market the U.S. Corporate bond downgrades hit their highest quarterly level in two years – downgrades totaled \$92.1 billion in the third quarter of 2007. According to Fitch, Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch had cut ratings on approximately 7,800 bonds backed by residential mortgage backed securities sold in 2006 and had cut ratings on another 3,700 bonds sold in 2005 and 2007.

59. Further on November 1, 2007, Ambac's bonds were downgraded to "deteriorating" from "stable" by bond research firm Gimme Credit Publications Inc. due to Ambac's exposure to CDOs. The downgrade was based upon the recent ratings cuts made by the credit-ratings companies for the mortgage-backed bonds and CDOs. As *Bloomberg* reported:

"The sharp drop in the stock price at MBIA and Ambac raises questions about whether the turmoil in the markets is hurting franchise value," said Kathleen Shanley, an analyst [in Chicago] at [bond research firm] Gimme Credit, in an e-mail. "The financial guaranty business relies heavily on the confidence of investors that

the guarantees will be money-good, and if clients begin to doubt this premise, there will be negative implications for the new business outlook going forward.”

Ambac has insured about \$29 billion of CDOs whose assets are more than a quarter mortgage-backed securities, “relatively more” than MBIA, . . . Gimme Credit said in a report today. CDOs are created by packaging bonds, loans or derivatives and using their income to pay investors.

60. Upon this news, Ambac’s shares lost another \$7.26 per share to close at \$29.57 per share, a one-day decline of 20% on volume of 23.7 million shares, over 5.5 times the average three-month volume.

61. On November 2, 2007, further based upon the slew of downgrades of CDOs by the credit rating agencies and other recent industry news, including the announcement of massive write-downs by companies associated with Ambac, Morgan Stanley lowered the financial guarantee industry to “in-line” from “attractive” and Goldman Sachs cuts its rating on Ambac to “neutral” from “buy.” The Morgan Stanley report raised concerns that additional losses at Ambac could force the Company to raise capital to protect its AAA rating.

62. Upon this news, Ambac’s shares collapsed losing another \$6.06 per share to close at \$23.51 per share, a one-day decline of 20.5% on volume of 29.9 million shares, over 7 times the average three-month volume.

63. On November 5, 2007, Fitch announced its new methodology in assessing financial guarantors CDOs and further announced that it would be reviewing the capital of the monolines, including Ambac, to ensure that they have enough capital to warrant their AAA rating. As a result of the ongoing review, Ambac faced a “moderate” risk of falling beneath the capital requirements necessary to keep its AAA rating, which would result in either a potential ratings downgrade or forcing the Company to raise more capital. The review was expected to last six weeks.

64. On November 6, 2007, in an attempt to keep Ambac's stock from free falling, the Company issued a press release entitled "Ambac's Response to Morgan Stanley's Report On Financial Guarantors – Dated November 2, 2007," which stated in part:

"Questions Arise on Mark to Market Losses"

On page 6 the analyst states, "One of the first negative surprises we saw last week stemmed from the large discrepancy between the mark-to-market losses reported by the financial guarantors and Merrill Lynch."

Management Comment:

It is difficult for us to comment on the Merrill Lynch mark-to-market loss as we do not have any visibility into their transactions. Without such details on Merrill's book, one can only speculate as to the differences in the portfolios.

Several differences may exist between exposures contained in Ambac's portfolio and an investment bank's portfolio and therefore may influence the estimated mark of the different portfolios. For example, we have noted that later vintage high-grade ABS CDOs (particularly those with 2007 and late 2006 vintage underlying collateral) and high-grade ABS CDOs that have large inner CDO components, have suffered more severe mark-to-market losses. Additionally, as one might expect, the amount of first loss subordination and credit migration triggers present in a structure also can impact the market value of the senior tranche. Finally, the terms of the contract may also impact the estimate of fair value. Ambac's Credit Default Swap ("CDS") contracts are highly modified from a standard CDS used by investment banks. Ambac CDS contracts do not include collateral posting provisions, and are generally limited to payment shortfalls of interest and principal. Ambac's contract terms are significant variations from standard CDS contracts and have significant value, particularly in difficult markets. In fact, certain investment banks will not enter into an Ambac CDS due to the favorable nature (towards Ambac) of its terms.

Some background on Ambac's mark-to-market follows. The mark-to-market unrealized loss is an estimate of our CDS contracts' "fair value". It is an estimate because our CDS contract does not trade in any market. Under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, CDS contracts must be recorded at fair value. Fair value is defined broadly as the price that a contract could be settled in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Because an estimate of fair value of a CDS contract includes many market factors, an unrealized loss may not result in an increased expectation of loss. A good example of this dynamic is a general decline in the level of liquidity (witnessed by fewer buyers in the market) for a particular asset or asset class. Ambac believes that only through rigorous analytics of the actual transaction and its attributes and

protections, as well as performance to date and expected future performance of underlying collateral, will one obtain meaningful information on the potential for actual losses.

Most all-major financial institutions are struggling with this issue. Particularly institutions where the process of marking-to-market is a critical part of operations, such as those that need to calculate required collateral postings. We are subject to information that we receive from market participants, which are primarily comprised of major investment banking institutions. Given the lack of liquidity in the market, the potential for CDO downgrading activity by the rating agencies, the potential for forced selling by other investors (due to downgrades), and the overall uncertainty surrounding the ultimate outcome of the sub prime mortgage market, Ambac does expect significant volatility in the mark-to-market of its CDO portfolio for the foreseeable future.

“CDO Downgrades Have Started”

On pages 6 and 7, the analyst discusses the recent internal rating downgrades of certain ABS CDOs. He states “If they were to downgrade the securities further, we would be highly disappointed and expect investor confidence in management to be strained.”

Management Comment:

Ambac has a rigorous surveillance process surrounding its entire book of business. Management has subjected the mortgage and ABS CDO books to more frequent and more detailed reviews in the current environment. We believe this is prudent and responsible given the current stressed credit environment surrounding the mortgage market. While Ambac underwrites its transactions to withstand significant stress, the underlying credit rating is impacted by expected unfavorable collateral performance. To date, the downgrades noted in the subject transactions are within the parameters of Ambac’s original stress tests. Ambac’s independent Surveillance and Risk Management group determine the deal ratings. The ratings are based on the performance observed to date and a projection of future performance of the underlying collateral. Given the significant stress in the mortgage market, it should not be surprising that there have been downgrades. We are highly confident in our ratings process. Over time, as new information becomes available and as performance data is analyzed, we will adjust ratings up or down accordingly.

“Increasing Our Expectation of CDO Losses”

The analyst states, “We are increasing our CDO loss expectations for both Ambac and MBIA to reflect an updated tally of various market opinions about cumulative sub prime losses.”

Management Comment:

It appears that the “various market opinions” referred to in the analyst’s report relate to the 2006 and early 2007 vintage sub prime. It also appears that he is assuming that the Ambac ABS CDO book will reflect the performance of the ABX index of 2006 and 2007 vintage sub prime collateral and ignores the actual vintage diversification and asset quality triggers inherent in Ambac’s book. We see wide differences in the market regarding the estimate of ultimate cumulative loss for the 2006 and early 2007 vintage. We typically hear a range from 8% to 17% with a wide dispersion around the mean. We understand the three major rating agencies are projecting a range of 10% to 14%. One of the rating agencies recently reported estimates with significant differences dependent upon vintage. There were notable differences between the first half of 2006 and more recent vintages. We believe this is a critical point that is missed by simply applying a broad 15% estimated cumulative loss across the book of business. It does not compensate for vintage dispersion inherent in our transactions, nor does it factor in different rating and FICO segmentation. Additionally, many of the ABS CDOs contain 2005 vintage mortgages, including Ambac transactions that were underwritten in 2007. That vintage is performing significantly better than 2006 and 2007. This illustrates the over simplification of applying a single cumulative loss across the board.

“Becoming More Conservative with Capital”

The analyst states, “We can not help but think that if management truly believed losses are unlikely, they would be willing to make a stronger statement with how they manage their capital (i.e. increased share buybacks).”

Management Comment:

As management has stated many times in the past, Ambac manages its capital levels to a triple-A standard. That requires us to be very cautious with capital levels, particularly in times of credit stress. For instance, a transaction rated AA will attract more capital than a similar transaction rated AAA. It is unlikely claims will be paid under either transaction. The global capital markets and virtually all major financial institutions are in the midst of a major credit and liquidity crunch. There is uncertainty regarding the ultimate outcome of losses in the U.S. mortgage market, concerns over leveraged investment vehicles and overall concern that the problems surrounding the mortgage market will adversely impact other sectors of the economy. Such an environment has caused credit spreads in many sectors to widen significantly. This environment provides both opportunities and limitations for Ambac. With regard to opportunities, returns on business written are up sharply in many sectors and we have seen a notable increase in attractive opportunities to put our capital to work for our shareholders. With regard to limitations, the market environment has caused some fixed income investors to have increased concern about the financial guaranty industry. As a result, all of the major participants in the industry have seen their credit spreads widen significantly. We believe applying capital to high return business and at the same time maintaining a stronger balance

sheet by holding off on share repurchases is a responsible course in the current environment and one that meets our objective of managing our capital consistent with a triple-A standard. We believe this prudent strategy is good for both our equity and fixed income investors and will help restore confidence in our industry.

Summary comments:

We certainly understand the heightened concerns summarized in the analyst's report. Most all participants in the financial markets, including Ambac have a heightened concern over the ultimate outcome of the U.S. mortgage market. However, we are confident in the quality of our internal credit ratings process. We have been very transparent to the market and our investors by disclosing significant detail on our direct mortgage and CDO exposure in our various public disclosures. We have a rigorous and current review and rating process in place and we will react quickly as projected collateral performance changes.

65. This release calmed the market somewhat and Ambac's stock closed on November 6, 2007 at \$27.99 per share.

66. On November 8, 2007, Moody's announced that it intended to conduct a similar review of the capital of the monolines and that as a result Ambac faced a "moderate" risk of falling behind the capital requirements and risked potential ratings downgrade.

67. Finally, on November 27, 2007, executives from Ambac, including defendant Leonard spoke at a Banc of America Securities bond insurer conference. At the conference, Ambac announced that it was considering raising capital through reinsurance or sales of debt or stock in order to maintain the Company's AAA rating.

68. Upon this news, Ambac's shares once again collapsed, losing another \$2.23 per share to close at \$21.79 per share, a one-day decline of 9.3% on volume of 12.3 million shares, approximately twice the average three-month volume. *The price represented the lowest closing price in Ambac's stock in over a decade.*

69. The true facts, which were known by the defendants but concealed from the investing public during the Class Period, were as follows:

(a) The Company lacked requisite internal controls to ensure that the Company's underwriting standards and its internal rating system for its CDO contracts were adequate, and, as a result, the Company's projections and reported results issued during the Class Period were based upon defective assumptions and/or manipulated facts;

(b) The Company's financial statements were materially misstated due to its failure to properly account for its mark-to-market losses;

(c) Given the deterioration and the increased volatility in the mortgage market, the Company would be forced to tighten its underwriting standards related to its asset-backed securities, which would have a direct material negative impact on its premium production going forward;

(d) The Company had far greater exposure to anticipated losses and defaults related to its CDO contracts containing subprime loans, including even highly rated CDOs, than it had previously disclosed;

(e) The Company had far greater exposure to a potential ratings downgrade from one of the credit ratings agencies than it had previously disclosed; and

(f) Defendants' Class Period statements about the Company's selective underwriting practices during the 2005 through 2007 time frame related to its CDOs backed by subprime assets were patently false; the Company's underwriting standards were at best aggressive and at a minimum were completely inadequate.

70. As a result of defendants' false statements, Ambac's stock price traded at inflated levels during the Class Period, allowing defendants to sell some \$68 million worth of their Ambac stock at inflated prices. However, after the above revelations seeped into the market, the Company's

shares were hammered by massive sales, sending them down more than 77% from their Class Period and all time high of \$96.08 per share in May 2007.

INSIDER TRADING

71. The Individual Defendants' insider trading while Ambac's stock price was artificially inflated due to their false statements was large by any measure:

NAME	DATES OF SALES	SHARES SOLD	PROCEEDS
GANDOLFO	05/03/06-02/09/07	21,625	\$1,891,577
GENADER	11/02/05-04/27/07	314,832	\$26,424,441
LASSITER	11/07/05-02/22/07	487,159	\$40,569,282
TOTAL		823,616	68,885,300

LOSS CAUSATION/ECONOMIC LOSS

72. By misrepresenting its financial outlook, the defendants presented a misleading picture of Ambac's business and prospects. Thus, instead of truthfully disclosing during the Class Period that Ambac's business was not as healthy as represented, Ambac falsely reported its financial outlook and its actual business prospects going forward.

73. These claims of profitability caused and maintained the artificial inflation in Ambac's stock price throughout the Class Period and until the truth was revealed to the market.

74. Defendants' false and misleading statements had the intended effect and caused Ambac stock to trade at artificially inflated levels throughout the Class Period, reaching its all time high of \$96.08 per share in May 2007.

75. The truth about Ambac's business operations, finances, business metrics, and future business and financial prospects began to enter the market with a series of partial disclosures and revelations beginning in July 2007 which were accompanied by denials and continuing misrepresentations by defendants. As a result, the artificial inflation in Ambac's stock price did not come out of the stock all at once, rather the artificial price inflation came out over time, in bits,

pieces, and spurts as the stock continued to trade at artificially inflated, albeit lower, prices through November 2007.

76. As a direct result of defendants' admissions and the public revelations regarding the truth about Ambac's overstatement of its financial outlook and its actual business prospects going forward, Ambac's stock price plummeted 77.3%, falling from \$96.08 per share on May 18, 2007 – its all time high – to \$21.79 per share on November 27, 2007 – a drop of \$74.29 per share. This drop removed the inflation from Ambac's stock price, causing real economic loss to investors who had purchased the stock during the Class Period.

COUNT I

For Violation of §10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5 Against All Defendants

77. Plaintiff incorporates ¶¶1-76 by reference.

78. During the Class Period, defendants disseminated or approved the false statements specified above, which they knew or deliberately disregarded were misleading in that they contained misrepresentations and failed to disclose material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

79. Defendants violated §10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5 in that they:

- (a) employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud;
- (b) made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or
- (c) engaged in acts, practices and a course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon plaintiff and others similarly situated in connection with their purchases of Ambac common stock during the Class Period.

80. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damages in that, in reliance on the integrity of the market, they paid artificially inflated prices for Ambac common stock. Plaintiff and the Class would not have purchased Ambac common stock at the prices they paid, or at all, if they had been aware that the market prices had been artificially and falsely inflated by defendants' misleading statements.

COUNT II

For Violation of §20(a) of the 1934 Act Against All Defendants

81. Plaintiff incorporates ¶¶1-80 by reference.

82. The Individual Defendants acted as controlling persons of Ambac within the meaning of §20(a) of the 1934 Act. By reason of their positions with the Company, and their ownership of Ambac stock, the Individual Defendants had the power and authority to cause Ambac to engage in the wrongful conduct complained of herein. Ambac controlled the Individual Defendants and all of its employees. By reason of such conduct, defendants are liable pursuant to §20(a) of the 1934 Act.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

83. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired Ambac common stock during the Class Period (the "Class"). Excluded from the Class are defendants.

84. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. The disposition of their claims in a class action will provide substantial benefits to the parties and the Court. Ambac has over 101 million shares of stock outstanding, owned by hundreds if not thousands of persons.

85. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved in this case. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class which predominate over questions which may affect individual Class members include:

- (a) whether the 1934 Act was violated by defendants;
- (b) whether defendants omitted and/or misrepresented material facts;
- (c) whether defendants' statements omitted material facts necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading;
- (d) whether defendants knew or deliberately disregarded that their statements were false and misleading;
- (e) whether the price of Ambac's common stock was artificially inflated; and
- (f) the extent of damage sustained by Class members and the appropriate measure of damages.

86. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the Class because plaintiff and the Class sustained damages from defendants' wrongful conduct.

87. Plaintiff will adequately protect the interests of the Class and has retained counsel who are experienced in class action securities litigation. Plaintiff has no interests which conflict with those of the Class.

88. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

- A. Declaring this action to be a proper class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23;
- B. Awarding plaintiff and the members of the Class damages, including interest;
- C. Awarding plaintiff reasonable costs and attorneys' fees; and

D. Awarding such equitable/injunctive or other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

DATED: January 16, 2008

COUGHLIN STOIA GELLER
RUDMAN & ROBBINS LLP
SAMUEL H. RUDMAN
DAVID A. ROSENFELD

/s/ Samuel H. Rudman
SAMUEL H. RUDMAN

58 South Service Road, Suite 200
Melville, NY 11747
Telephone: 631/367-7100
631/367-1173 (fax)

COUGHLIN STOIA GELLER
RUDMAN & ROBBINS LLP
DARREN J. ROBBINS
DAVID C. WALTON
CATHERINE J. KOWALEWSKI
655 West Broadway, Suite 1900
San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: 619/231-1058
619/231-7423 (fax)

Attorneys for Plaintiff

**CERTIFICATION OF NAMED PLAINTIFF
PURSUANT TO FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS**

SCOTT REIMER ("Plaintiff") declares:

1. Plaintiff has reviewed a complaint and authorized its filing.
2. Plaintiff did not acquire the security that is the subject of this action at the direction of plaintiff's counsel or in order to participate in this private action or any other litigation under the federal securities laws.
3. Plaintiff is willing to serve as a representative party on behalf of the class, including providing testimony at deposition and trial, if necessary.
4. Plaintiff has made the following transaction(s) during the Class Period in the securities that are the subject of this action:

Acquisitions:

Date Acquired	Number of Shares Acquired	Acquisition Price Per Share
11/1/07	90	\$28.90

Sales:

Date Sold	Number of Shares Sold	Selling Price Per Share

5. Plaintiff has not sought to serve or served as a representative party for a class in an action filed under the federal securities laws except as detailed below during the three years prior to the date of this Certification:

Reimer v. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, et al., No. 07-cv-10526 (S.D.N.Y.)

6. The Plaintiff will not accept any payment for serving as a representative party on behalf of the class beyond the Plaintiff's pro rata share of any recovery,

except such reasonable costs and expenses (including lost wages) directly relating to the representation of the class as ordered or approved by the court.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 11 day of JANUARY, 2008.



SCOTT REIMER

Exhibit 2

ECF, RELATED

U.S. District Court
United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Foley Square)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:08-cv-01273-NRB

Babic v. Ambac Financial Group, Inc. et al
Assigned to: Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald
Related Case: [1:08-cv-00411-NRB](#)
Cause: 15:78m(a) Securities Exchange Act

Date Filed: 02/07/2008
Jury Demand: Plaintiff
Nature of Suit: 850
Securities/Commodities
Jurisdiction: Federal Question

Plaintiff

Marko Babic

represented by **Alan Ian Ellman**
Labaton Sucharow, LLP
140 Broadway
New York, NY 10005
(212)907-0877
Fax: (212)883-7077
Email: aellman@labaton.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Andrei V. Rado
Labaton Sucharow, LLP
140 Broadway
New York, NY 10005
(212) 907-0821
Fax: (212) 883-7521
Email: arado@labaton.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Christopher J. Keller
Labaton Sucharow, LLP
140 Broadway
New York, NY 10005
(212) 907-0853
Fax: (212) 883-7053
Email: ckeller@labaton.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

V.

Defendant

Ambac Financial Group, Inc.

represented by **Peter C Hein**
Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
51 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019
212-403-1237
Fax: (212) 403-2000
Email: PCHein@wlrk.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Warren R. Stern
Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
51 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019
(212)-403-1239
Fax: (212) 403-2000
Email: wrstern@wlrk.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Joshua Arditi Naftalis
Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
51 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019
(212)-403-1161
Fax: (212)-403-2000
Email: janaftalis@wlrk.com
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

Robert J. Grenader

represented by **Peter C Hein**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Warren R. Stern
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Joshua Arditi Naftalis
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

Phillip B. Lassiter

represented by **Peter C Hein**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Warren R. Stern
 (See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Joshua Arditi Naftalis
 (See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

Sean T. Leonard

represented by **Peter C Hein**
 (See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Warren R. Stern
 (See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Joshua Arditi Naftalis
 (See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

Thomas J. Gandolfo

represented by **Peter C Hein**
 (See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Warren R. Stern
 (See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Joshua Arditi Naftalis
 (See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
02/07/2008	<u>1</u>	COMPLAINT against Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Grenader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean T. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo. (Filing Fee \$ 350.00, Receipt Number 640776) Document filed by Marko Babic.(laq) (laq). (Entered: 02/11/2008)
02/07/2008		SUMMONS ISSUED as to Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Grenader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean T. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo. (laq) (Entered: 02/11/2008)

02/07/2008		CASE REFERRED TO Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald as possibly related to 1:08-cv-411. (laq) (Entered: 02/11/2008)
02/07/2008		Case Designated ECF. (laq) (Entered: 02/11/2008)
02/15/2008	2	FILING ERROR - ELECTRONIC FILING FOR NON-ECF DOCUMENT - NOTICE OF APPEARANCE by Peter C Hein on behalf of Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Grenader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean T. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo (Hein, Peter) Modified on 2/19/2008 (db). (Entered: 02/15/2008)
02/15/2008	3	FILING ERROR - ELECTRONIC FILING FOR NON-ECF DOCUMENT - NOTICE OF APPEARANCE by Warren R. Stern on behalf of Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Grenader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean T. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo (Stern, Warren) Modified on 2/19/2008 (db). (Entered: 02/15/2008)
02/15/2008	4	FILING ERROR - ELECTRONIC FILING FOR NON-ECF DOCUMENT - NOTICE OF APPEARANCE by Joshua Ardití Naftalis on behalf of Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Grenader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean T. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo (Naftalis, Joshua) Modified on 2/19/2008 (db). (Entered: 02/15/2008)
02/15/2008	5	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE. Document filed by Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Grenader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean T. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo. (Naftalis, Joshua) (Entered: 02/15/2008)
02/15/2008	6	RULE 7.1 CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. No Corporate Parent. Document filed by Ambac Financial Group, Inc..(Naftalis, Joshua) (Entered: 02/15/2008)
02/19/2008		***NOTE TO ATTORNEY TO RE-FILE DOCUMENT - NON-ECF DOCUMENT ERROR. Note to Attorney Peter C. Hein to E-MAIL Document No. 2 Stipulation and Order to orders_and_judgments@nysd.uscourts.gov. This document is not filed via ECF. (db) (Entered: 02/19/2008)
02/19/2008		***NOTE TO ATTORNEY TO RE-FILE DOCUMENT - NON-ECF DOCUMENT ERROR. Note to Attorney Warren R. Stern to E-MAIL Document No. 3 Stipulation and Order to orders_and_judgments@nysd.uscourts.gov. This document is not filed via ECF. (db) (Entered: 02/19/2008)
02/19/2008		***NOTE TO ATTORNEY TO RE-FILE DOCUMENT - NON-ECF DOCUMENT ERROR. Note to Attorney Joshua Ardití Naftalis to E-MAIL Document No. 4 Stipulation and Order to orders_and_judgments@nysd.uscourts.gov. This document is not filed via ECF. (db) (Entered: 02/19/2008)
02/19/2008	7	NOTICE OF APPEARANCE by Peter C Hein on behalf of Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Grenader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean T. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo (Hein, Peter) (Entered: 02/19/2008)
02/19/2008	8	NOTICE OF APPEARANCE by Warren R. Stern on behalf of Ambac

		Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Grenader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean T. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo (Stern, Warren) (Entered: 02/19/2008)
02/19/2008	<u>9</u>	NOTICE OF APPEARANCE by Joshua Ardit Naftalis on behalf of Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Grenader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean T. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo (Naftalis, Joshua) (Entered: 02/19/2008)
02/19/2008	<u>10</u>	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE. Document filed by Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Grenader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean T. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo. (Naftalis, Joshua) (Entered: 02/19/2008)
02/19/2008	<u>11</u>	STIPULATION AND ORDER ADJOURNING THE TIME FOR DEFENDANTS TO ANSWER, MOVE TO DISMISS OR OTHERWISE RESPOND TO THE COMPLAINT: It is hereby stipulated and agreed, by and between the undersigned counsel, that the plaintiff shall have until 60 days after the entry of an order appointing lead plaintiff and approving lead counsel pursuant to 15 U.S.C. to file a consolidated and/or amended complaint, and that the time for all defendants to answer, move or dismiss or otherwise respond to the complaint shall be extended 60 days after the filing of such consolidated and/or amended complaint. Plaintiff will have 60 days after defendants file any motion to dismiss to file any response, and defendants will have 45 days thereafter to file any reply. So Ordered (Signed by Judge Gerard E. Lynch Part I on 2/15/08) (js) (Entered: 02/19/2008)
02/21/2008		CASE ACCEPTED AS RELATED. Create association to 1:08-cv-00411-NRB. Notice of Assignment to follow. (jp) (Entered: 02/28/2008)
02/21/2008	<u>12</u>	NOTICE OF CASE ASSIGNMENT to Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald. (jp) (Entered: 02/28/2008)
02/21/2008		Magistrate Judge Kevin N. Fox is so designated. (jp) (Entered: 02/28/2008)

Exhibit 3

ECF, REFERRED

U.S. District Court
United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Foley Square)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:08-cv-01825-UA

Parker v. Ambac Financial Group, Inc. et al
Assigned to: Judge Unassigned
Cause: 15:78m(a) Securities Exchange Act

Date Filed: 02/22/2008
Jury Demand: Plaintiff
Nature of Suit: 850
Securities/Commodities
Jurisdiction: Federal Question

Plaintiff

Kevin Parker

*Individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated*

represented by **Jill Sharyn Abrams**

Abbey Spanier Rodd Abrams &
Paradis, LLP
212 East 39th Street
New York, NY 10016
(212) 889-3700
Fax: (212) 684-5191
Email: jabrams@abbeyspanier.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

V.

Defendant

Ambac Financial Group, Inc.

Defendant

Robert J. Genader

Defendant

Phillip B. Lassiter

Defendant

Sean T. Leonard

Defendant

Thomas J. Gandolfo

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
02/22/2008	<u>1</u>	COMPLAINT against Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Genader,

		Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean T. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo. (Filing Fee \$ 350.00, Receipt Number 642857)Document filed by Kevin Parker.(mbe) (Entered: 02/26/2008)
02/22/2008		SUMMONS ISSUED as to Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Genader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean T. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo. (mbe) (Entered: 02/26/2008)
02/22/2008		CASE REFERRED TO Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald as possibly related to 1:08-cv-00411. (mbe) (Entered: 02/26/2008)
02/22/2008		Case Designated ECF. (mbe) (Entered: 02/26/2008)

Exhibit 4

ECF, REFERRED

U.S. District Court
United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Foley Square)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:08-cv-01918-UA

Minneapolis Firefighters' Relief Association v. Ambac
Financial Group, Inc. et al
Assigned to: Judge Unassigned
Cause: 15:78m(a) Securities Exchange Act

Date Filed: 02/26/2008
Jury Demand: None
Nature of Suit: 850
Securities/Commodities
Jurisdiction: Federal Question

Plaintiff

**Minneapolis Firefighters' Relief
Association**
*on behalf of itself and all others
similarly situated*

represented by **Donald R. Hall**
Kaplan Fox & Kilsheimer LLP
805 Third Avenue, 14th Floor
New York, NY 10022
(212) 687-1980
Fax: (212) 687-7714
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Frederic Scott Fox, Sr
Kaplan Fox & Kilsheimer LLP(NYC)
850 Third Avenue
14th Floor
New York, NY 10022
(212) 687-1980
Fax: (212) 687-7714
Email: ffox@kaplanfox.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Joel B. Strauss
Kaplan Fox & Kilsheimer LLP(NYC)
850 Third Avenue
14th Floor
New York, NY 10022
212-687-1980
Fax: 212-687-7714
Email: Jstrauss@kaplanfox.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Melinda Dierre Rodon
Kaplan Fox & Kilsheimer LLP(NYC)

850 Third Avenue
 14th Floor
 New York, NY 10022
 (212) 687-1980
 Email: mrodon@kaplanfox.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

V.

Defendant

Ambac Financial Group, Inc.

Defendant

Robert J. Grenader

Defendant

Phillip B. Lassiter

Defendant

Sean F. Leonard

Defendant

Thomas J. Gandolfo

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
02/26/2008	<u>1</u>	COMPLAINT against Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Grenader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean F. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo. (Filing Fee \$ 350.00, Receipt Number 643100)Document filed by Minneapolis Firefighters' Relief Association.(laq) (Additional attachment(s) added on 3/3/2008: # <u>1</u> complaint pt 2) (mbe). (Entered: 02/28/2008)
02/26/2008		SUMMONS ISSUED as to Ambac Financial Group, Inc., Robert J. Grenader, Phillip B. Lassiter, Sean F. Leonard, Thomas J. Gandolfo. (laq) (Entered: 02/28/2008)
02/26/2008	<u>2</u>	RULE 7.1 CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. No Corporate Parent. Document filed by Minneapolis Firefighters' Relief Association. (laq) (mbe). (Entered: 02/28/2008)
02/26/2008		CASE REFERRED TO Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald as possibly related to 1:08-cv-0411. (laq) (Entered: 02/28/2008)
02/26/2008		Case Designated ECF. (laq) (Entered: 02/28/2008)

Exhibit 5

Buehler, J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

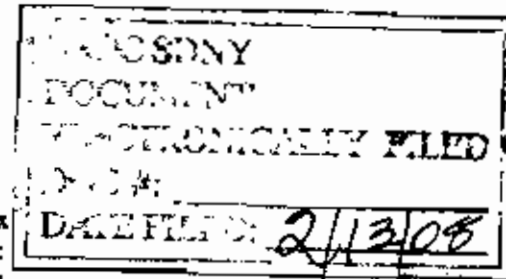
SCOTT REIMER, Individually and on Behalf of all
Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

AMBAC FINANCIAL GROUP, INC., ROBERT J.
GENADER, PHILLIP B. LASSITER, SEAN T.
LEONARD and THOMAS J. GANDOLFO,

Defendants.



Civil Action No. 08 Civ. 411 (NRB)

STIPULATION AND ORDER

ECF Case

**STIPULATION AND ORDER ADJOURNING THE TIME FOR DEFENDANTS TO
ANSWER, MOVE TO DISMISS OR OTHERWISE RESPOND TO THE COMPLAINT**

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED, by and between the undersigned counsel, that plaintiff shall have until 60 days after the entry of an order appointing lead plaintiff and approving lead counsel pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3) to file an amended complaint, and that the time of all defendants to answer, move to dismiss or otherwise respond to the Complaint shall be extended to 60 days after the filing of such amended complaint. Plaintiff will have 60 days after defendants file any motion to dismiss to file any response, and defendants will have 45 days thereafter to file any reply.

IT IS FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGED THAT, as 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(3)(B) provides, all discovery, including initial disclosures pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a), shall be stayed through the pendency of the motion to dismiss, unless the court finds upon the motion of any party that particularized discovery is necessary to preserve evidence or to prevent undue prejudice to that party.

DEFENDANTS ACKNOWLEDGE, without waiver of any arguments or defenses, including defenses related to personal jurisdiction, receipt of a copy of the Complaint in this action as of the date the Court "so orders" and enters this Stipulation, and agree to save the cost of service of a summons and an additional copy of the Complaint in this lawsuit by not requiring service of judicial process in the manner provided for by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4.

IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED THAT nothing herein shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of, and defendants do not waive and expressly preserve, all arguments and defenses in the above-captioned action, including defenses related to personal jurisdiction.

Dated: New York, New York
January 29, 2008

COUGHLIN STOIA GELLER
RUDMAN & ROBBINS LP

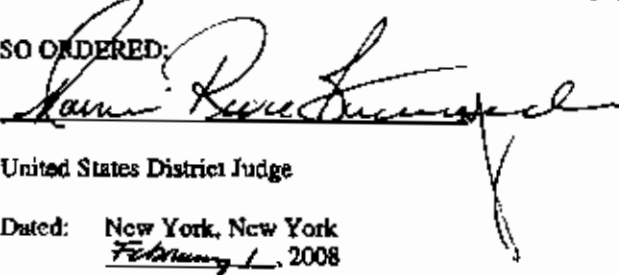
By: 

Samuel H. Rudman (SR-7957)
David A. Rosenfeld (DR-7564)

58 South Service Road, Suite 200
Melville, New York 11747
(631) 367-7100
(631) 367-1173 (facsimile)

Attorneys for Plaintiff

SO ORDERED:



United States District Judge

Dated: New York, New York
February 1, 2008

WACHTELL, LIPTON, ROSEN & KATZ

By: 

Peter C. Hein (PH-5279)
Warren R. Stern (WS-2957)
Joshua A. Naftalis (JN-8054)

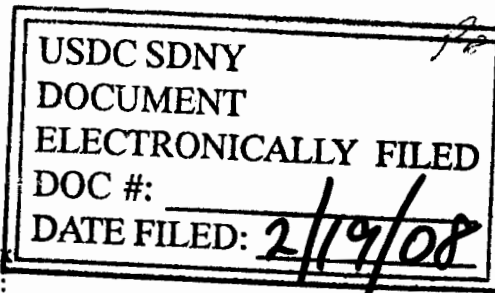
51 West 52nd Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 403-1000
(212) 403-2000 (facsimile)

Attorneys for Defendants

Exhibit 6

LYNCH, J
Part 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



MARKO BABIC, Individually and on Behalf of all :
Others Similarly Situated, :

Plaintiff, :

vs. :

AMBAC FINANCIAL GROUP, INC., ROBERT J. :
GENADER, PHILLIP B. LASSITER, SEAN T. :
LEONARD and THOMAS J. GANDOLFO, :

Defendants. :
X

Civil Action No. 08 Civ. 1273 (UA)

STIPULATION AND ORDER

ECF Case

**STIPULATION AND ORDER ADJOURNING THE TIME FOR DEFENDANTS TO
ANSWER, MOVE TO DISMISS OR OTHERWISE RESPOND TO THE COMPLAINT**

IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT *Reimer v. Ambac Financial Group, Inc. et al.*,
No. 08 Civ 411 (S.D.N.Y), is a related action that arises from the same set of facts and circum-
stances that underlie the above-caption action.

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED, by and between the undersigned
counsel, that plaintiff shall have until 60 days after the entry of an order appointing lead plaintiff
and approving lead counsel pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3) to file a consolidated and/or
amended complaint, and that the time of all defendants to answer, move to dismiss or otherwise
respond to the Complaint shall be extended to 60 days after the filing of such consolidated and/or
amended complaint. Plaintiff will have 60 days after defendants file any motion to dismiss to
file any response, and defendants will have 45 days thereafter to file any reply.

IT IS FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGED THAT, as 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(3)(B) pro-
vides, all discovery, including initial disclosures pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a), shall be stayed
through the pendency of the motion to dismiss, unless the court finds upon the motion of any

party that particularized discovery is necessary to preserve evidence or to prevent undue prejudice to that party.

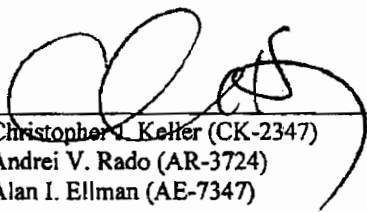
DEFENDANTS ACKNOWLEDGE, without waiver of any arguments or defenses, including defenses related to personal jurisdiction, receipt of a copy of the Complaint in this action as of the date the Court "so orders" and enters this Stipulation, and agree to save the cost of service of a summons and an additional copy of the Complaint in this lawsuit by not requiring service of judicial process in the manner provided for by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4.

IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED THAT nothing herein shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of, and defendants do not waive and expressly preserve, all arguments and defenses in the above-captioned action, including defenses related to personal jurisdiction.

Dated: New York, New York
February 13, 2008

LABATON SUCHAROW LLP

By:


Christopher L. Keller (CK-2347)
Andrei V. Rado (AR-3724)
Alan I. Ellman (AE-7347)

140 Broadway
New York, New York 10005
(212) 907-0700
(212) 818-0477 (facsimile)

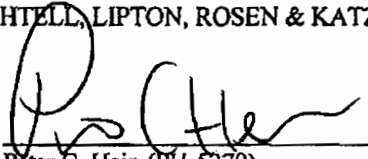
FINKELSTEIN THOMPSON LLP

Donald J. Enright
Elizabeth K. Tripodi
1050 30th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 337-8000
(202) 337-8090 (facsimile)

Attorneys for Plaintiff

WACHTELL, LIPTON, ROSEN & KATZ

By:


Peter C. Hein (PH-5279)
Warren R. Stern (WS-2957)
Joshua A. Naftalis (JN-8054)

51 West 52nd Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 403-1000
(212) 403-2000 (facsimile)

Attorneys for Defendants

SO ORDERED:



United States District Judge

Dated: New York, New York
Feb. 15, 2008

Part I

Exhibit 7

JUDGE STEIN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

08 CV 00854

CATHERINE RUBERY, Derivatively on
Behalf of AMBAC FINANCIAL GROUP,
INC.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

MICHAEL A. CALLEN, JOHN W. UHLEIN,
III, KEVIN J. DOYLE, GREGG L.
BIENSTOCK, THOMAS J. GANDOLFO,
ROBERT G. SHOBACK, DOUGLAS C.
RENFIELD-MILLER, DAVID W. WALLIS,
WILLIAM T. MCKINNON, SEAN T.
LEONARD, JILL M. CONSIDINE, LAURA
S. UNGER, THOMAS C. THEOBALD,
HENRY D.G. WALLACE, PHILIP DUFF,
PHILIP B. LASSITER, ROBERT J.
GENADER, KATHLEEN A. MCDONOUGH
and W. GRANT GREGORY,

Defendants,

- and -

AMBAC FINANCIAL GROUP, INC., a
Delaware corporation,

Nominal Defendant.

X Civil Action No.

X DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

**VERIFIED SHAREHOLDER DERIVATIVE COMPLAINT FOR BREACH OF
FIDUCIARY DUTY, WASTE OF CORPORATE ASSETS, UNJUST ENRICHMENT
AND VIOLATIONS OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Plaintiff, by her attorneys, submits this Verified Shareholder Derivative Complaint against the defendants named herein.

NATURE AND SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

1. This is a shareholder derivative action brought by a shareholder of Ambac Financial Group, Inc. ("Ambac" or the "Company"), on behalf of the Company against certain of its officers and directors seeking to remedy defendants' violations of state and federal law, including breaches of fiduciary duties, waste of corporate assets, unjust enrichment and violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") that occurred between October 2005 and the present (the "Relevant Period") and that have caused substantial losses to Ambac and other damages, such as to its reputation and goodwill.

2. Ambac is a holding company whose subsidiaries provide financial guarantee products and other financial services to clients in both the public and private sectors around the world. The Company and its subsidiaries operate in two segments: financial guarantee and financial services. Ambac is headquartered in New York, New York.

3. Ambac, founded in 1971, is the original monoline insurer ("monoline"). Monolines insure bonds that have been issued by other entities. Ambac purports to leverage its AAA financial strength rating, which it has had since 1979, to guarantee the timely repayment of bond principal and interest of an issuer in the event the issuer defaults, thus allowing the debt issued to get the highest possible rating. Ambac's financial guarantee is designed to protect investors in the event of securities default.

4. On January 18, 2007, for the first time in the Company's history, Ambac's credit rating was lowered from AAA. Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") stripped the Company of its AAA rating after Ambac abandoned plans to raise \$1 billion in new equity. The two largest ratings companies, Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") and Standard & Poor's are currently reviewing Ambac's rating for a possible reduction.

5. This turn of events was shocking. Just a few months earlier, Ambac's stock traded at its all-time high. That stock price, however, was highly inflated. During the Relevant Period, Ambac was actually overexposed in risky debt markets. In recent years Ambac expanded beyond its traditional focus of conservative municipal bonds and began writing insurance on collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), including CDOs backed by subprime mortgages to higher risk borrowers. CDOs are a type of asset-backed security and structured credit product. CDOs repackage bonds, mortgages and other assets into new securities and then use the income from the underlying debt to pay investors. CDOs are secured or backed by a pool of bonds, loans or other assets, where investors buy slices classified by varying levels of debt or credit risk.

6. Ambac's overexposure to the CDO market remained hidden from the public due to defendants causing or allowing the Company to issue improper public statements. Throughout the real estate and credit market declines of 2007, defendants assured the public that Ambac's underwriting standards were very selective and the Company had an adequate capital cushion to weather the markets downturn. Even as the housing and credit crises deepened, defendants continued to downplay the Company's exposure.

7. It was not until July 2007 that Ambac began to acknowledge the deterioration of its CDO portfolio. The true status of Ambac's business health, however, was not fully revealed until much later.

8. On October 24, 2007, the Company issued a press release which revealed it had lost over \$360 million in the third quarter. That loss included a previous unrealized \$743 million mark-to-market loss on the Company's CDO portfolio.

9. In late December 2007, Fitch announced that after a review of Ambac's exposure to CDOs and residential mortgage-backed securities, the Company was \$1 billion short of the extra capital required to keep its AAA rating. Fitch warned the Company that it would downgrade its rating if Ambac could not raise the required \$1 billion.

10. On January 18, 2008, Ambac announced that it would not raise the required \$1 billion in capital. In response, Fitch cut Ambac's credit rating.

11. The extent of Ambac's losses due to the subprime and credit crises was more fully revealed on January 22, 2008. On that date, Ambac issued a press release announcing a \$3.2 billion loss due primarily to a \$5.2 billion loss on the Company's credit derivative exposures. Over \$1.1 billion of this loss was due to CDOs backed by subprime mortgages.

12. Before Ambac's true business health became public, however, defendants directed Ambac to repurchase over \$578 million worth of its own shares at artificially inflated prices. Even worse, certain of the defendants sold their personally held shares while in possession of material non-public information for over \$131 million in proceeds.

13. As a result of the defendants' false statements, Ambac's stock price traded at inflated levels during the Relevant Period, increasing as high as \$96.08 per share. After the truth began to be revealed about Ambac's business health, however, the Company's shares fell to \$6.20 per share, a 93% drop and a market capitalization loss of \$9.1 billion.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

14. This Court has jurisdiction in this case arising under Article III of the United States Constitution and 28 U.S.C. §1331 because of claims arising under the Exchange Act. This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367(a) over all other claims that are so related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution. This action is not a collusive action designed to confer jurisdiction on a court of the United States that it would not otherwise have.

15. This Court also has jurisdiction over all claims asserted herein pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332(a)(2), because complete diversity exists between the plaintiff and each defendant, and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367(a).

16. This Court retains general jurisdiction over each named defendant who is a resident of New York. Additionally, this Court has specific jurisdiction over each named non-resident defendant because these defendants maintain sufficient minimum contacts with New York to render jurisdiction by this Court permissible under traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Ambac maintains operations in New York and is traded on the New York Stock Exchange, and because the allegations contained herein are brought derivatively on behalf of Ambac, defendants' conduct was purposefully directed at New York. Defendants' conduct arose out of New York, where Ambac maintains its corporate headquarters. Finally, exercising jurisdiction over the named non-resident defendants is reasonable.

17. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(a) because one or more of the defendants either resides in or maintains executive offices in this District, a substantial portion of the transactions and wrongs complained of herein, including the defendants' primary participation in the wrongful acts detailed herein and aiding and abetting and conspiracy in violation of fiduciary duties owed to Ambac occurred in this District, and defendants have received substantial compensation in this District by doing business here and engaging in numerous activities that had an effect in this District.

THE PARTIES

18. Plaintiff Catherine Rubery is, and was at times relevant hereto, an owner and holder of Ambac common stock. Plaintiff is a citizen of South Carolina.

19. Nominal defendant Ambac is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Delaware with its headquarters located at One State Street Plaza, New York, New York 10004. Nominal defendant Ambac through its subsidiaries, provides financial guarantee products and other financial services to clients in the public and private sectors worldwide.

20. Defendant Michael A. Callen ("Callen") is Ambac's Chairman of the Board and interim Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and has been since January 2008. Callen is also an Ambac

director and has been since 1991. Callen is a member of the Audit and Risk Assessment Committee and has been since 2007. Callen was also a member of Ambac's Audit and Risk Assessment Committee from at least 2005 to 2006. Because of his positions, defendant Callen knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Callen participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant Callen sold 11,750 shares of Ambac stock for \$942,847 in proceeds while in possession of material non-public information. Callen is a citizen of Maryland.

21. Defendant John W. Uhlein, III ("Uhleln") is an Ambac Executive Vice President and has been since December 2003. Uhlein was also Chairman of Ambac Assurance UK Limited from 1996 to April 2005; a Managing Director from January 1996 to December 2003; and a First Vice President from September 1993 to January 1996. Because of his positions, defendant Uhlein knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Uhlein participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant Uhlein sold 58,924 shares of Ambac stock for \$4,960,338.40 in proceeds while in possession of material non-public information. Uhlein is a citizen of Connecticut.

22. Defendant Kevin J. Doyle ("Doyle") is Ambac's Senior Vice President and General Counsel and has been since January 2005. Doyle is also Ambac's Chief Legal Officer and has been since January 2000. Doyle was Ambac's Managing Director and General Counsel from January 2000 to January 2005; Managing Director and General Counsel of the Specialized Finance Division of Ambac Assurance from January 1996 to January 2000; First Vice President and General Counsel of the Specialized Finance Division of Ambac Assurance from January 1995 to January 1996; and

Vice President and Assistant General Counsel from 1991 to January 1995. Because of his positions, defendant Doyle knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Doyle participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant Doyle sold 50,862 shares of Ambac stock for \$4,224,441.75 in proceeds while in possession of material non-public information. Doyle is a citizen of New York.

23. Defendant Gregg L. Bienstock ("Bienstock") is Ambac's Senior Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer and Employment Counsel and has been since January 2005. Bienstock was also Ambac's Managing Director, Human Resources and Employment Counsel from January 1999 to January 2005 and First Vice President, Director of Human Resources and Employment Counsel from February 1997 to January 1999. Because of his positions, defendant Bienstock knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Bienstock participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant Bienstock sold 40,117 shares of Ambac stock for \$3,375,650.69 in proceeds while in possession of material non-public information. Bienstock is a citizen of New York.

24. Defendant Thomas J. Gandolfo ("Gandolfo") is an Ambac Senior Managing Director and has been since June 2005. Gandolfo was also Ambac's Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from January 2003 to June 2005; Corporate Controller from July 1998 to January 2003; and Controller of Ambac's Investment Agreement Business from 1994 to July 1998. Because of his positions, defendant Gandolfo knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the

business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Gandolfo participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant Gandolfo sold 25,287 shares of Ambac stock for \$2,212,278.67 in proceeds while in possession of material non-public information. Gandolfo is a citizen of Connecticut.

25. Defendant Robert G. Shoback ("Shoback") is an Ambac Senior Managing Director and has been since January 2004. Shoback was also an Ambac Managing Director in the Public Finance Division from November 1998 to January 2004. Because of his positions, defendant Shoback knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Shoback participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant Shoback sold 26,358 shares of Ambac stock for \$2,131,601.70 in proceeds while in possession of material non-public information. Shoback is a citizen of New Jersey.

26. Defendant Douglas C. Renfield-Miller ("Renfield-Miller") is an Ambac Executive Vice President and has been since July 2006. Renfield-Miller is also Chairman of Ambac Assurance UK Limited and has been since April 2005. Renfield-Miller was an Ambac Senior Managing Director from January 2004 to July 2006 and a Managing Director from April 2000 to January 2004. Because of his positions, defendant Renfield-Miller knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Renfield-Miller participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant Renfield-Miller received the following compensation:

Fiscal Year	Salary	Bonus	Restricted Stock Awards	Option Awards	Securities Underlying Options	Changes in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation	All Other Compensation
						Earnings	
2006	\$250,000	\$900,000	\$351,029	\$470,736	-	\$50,535	\$48,356
2005	\$250,000	\$558,750	\$498,389	-	25,000	-	\$20,529

Defendant Renfield-Miller sold 23,110 shares of Ambac stock for \$1,980,837.97 in proceeds while in possession of material non-public information. Renfield-Miller is a citizen of New York.

27. Defendant David W. Wallis ("Wallis") is Ambac's Senior Managing Director and Head of Portfolio and Market Risk Management and has been since July 2005. Wallis was also an Ambac Managing Director from July 1999 to June 2005 and a First Vice President from 1996 to July 1999. Because of his positions, defendant Wallis knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Wallis participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant Wallis received the following compensation:

Fiscal Year	Salary	Bonus	Restricted Stock Awards	Securities Underlying Options	All Other Compensation
2005	\$283,823	\$755,134	\$135,048	9,000	\$156,694

Defendant Wallis sold 14,216 shares of Ambac stock for \$1,200,421.15 in proceeds while in possession of material non-public information. Wallis is a citizen of Kentucky.

28. Defendant William T. McKinnon ("McKinnon") is Ambac's Senior Managing Director and Chief Risk Officer and has been since January 2004. McKinnon was also Ambac's Managing Director and Chief Risk Officer from February 2000 to January 2004; Managing Director and Head of Credit Risk Management for the Specialized Finance Division from October 1998 to February 2000; First Vice President in the asset-backed securities department from January 1992 to

October 1998; and a First Vice President from January 1989 to January 1992. Because of his positions, defendant McKinnon knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, McKinnon participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant McKinnon received the following compensation:

Fiscal Year	Salary	Bonus	Restricted Stock Awards	Option Awards	Securities Underlying Options	Changes in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred	All Other Compensation
						Earnings	
2006	\$300,000	\$725,000	\$585,135	\$599,355	-	\$127,892	\$27,000
2005	\$300,000	\$595,000	\$340,142	-	12,500	-	\$22,314

Defendant McKinnon sold 12,895 shares of Ambac stock for \$1,143,356.36 in proceeds while in possession of material non-public information. McKinnon is a citizen of New York.

29. Defendant Sean T. Leonard ("Leonard") is Ambac's Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and has been since June 2005. Because of his positions, defendant Leonard knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Leonard participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant Leonard received the following compensation:

Fiscal Year	Salary	Bonus	Restricted Stock Awards	Option Awards	Securities Underlying Options	Changes in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred	All Other Compensation
						Earnings	
2006	\$350,000	\$575,000	\$166,667	\$145,508	-	\$32,883	\$31,500
2005	\$199,231	\$625,000	\$125,058	-	6,614	-	\$808

Leonard is a citizen of New Jersey.

30. Defendant Jill M. Considine ("Considine") is an Ambac director and has been since 2000. Considine is also a member of Ambac's Audit and Risk Assessment Committee and has been since at least 2005. Because of her positions, defendant Considine knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Considine participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Considine is a citizen of New York.

31. Defendant Laura S. Unger ("Unger") is an Ambac director and has been since 2002. Unger is also a member of Ambac's Audit and Risk Assessment Committee and has been since at least 2005. Because of her positions, defendant Unger knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Unger participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Unger is a citizen of New York.

32. Defendant Thomas C. Theobald ("Theobald") is an Ambac director and has been since 2004. Theobald is also a member of Ambac's Audit and Risk Assessment Committee and has been since at least 2005. Because of his positions, defendant Theobald knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Theobald participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Theobald is a citizen of Connecticut.

33. Defendant Henry D.G. Wallace ("Wallace") is an Ambac director and has been since 2004. Wallace is also Chairman of Ambac's Audit and Risk Assessment Committee and has been since 2007 and a member and has been since at least 2005. Because of his positions, defendant Wallace knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Wallace participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Wallace is a citizen Florida resident.

34. Defendant Philip Duff ("Duff") is an Ambac director and has been since 2007. Because of his position, defendant Duff knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Duff participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Duff is a citizen of Connecticut.

35. Defendant Philip B. Lassiter ("Lassiter") was Ambac's Non-Executive Chairman of the Board from January 27, 2004 to July 24, 2006. Lassiter was also Ambac's Chairman of the Board and CEO from 1991 to January 2004. Because of his positions, defendant Lassiter knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Lassiter participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant Lassiter sold 941,438 shares of Ambac stock for \$77,532,993.23 in proceeds while in possession of material non-public information. Lassiter is a citizen of Florida.

36. Defendant Robert J. Genader ("Genader") was Ambac's Chairman of the Board from July 2006 to January 2008. Genader was also Ambac's CEO from January 2004 to January 2008; President from January 2001 to January 2008; a director from 1992 to January 2008; Chief Operating Officer from January 2001 to January 2004; Vice Chairman from January 1998 to January 2001; and Executive Vice President from 1986 to January 1998. Because of his positions, defendant Genader knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, Genader participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant Genader received the following compensation:

Fiscal Year	Salary	Bonus	Restricted Stock Awards	Option Awards	Securities Underlying Options	Changes in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation	All Other Compensation
						Earnings	
2006	\$575,000	\$1,650,000	\$3,437,573	\$5,165,600	-	\$335,796	\$71,562
2005	\$575,000	\$900,000	\$2,000,070	-	110,000	-	\$63,304

Defendant Genader sold 360,013 shares of Ambac stock for \$30,015,291.31 in proceeds while in possession of material non-public information. Genader is a citizen of Connecticut.

37. Defendant Kathleen A. McDonough ("McDonough") was an Ambac Senior Managing Director from January 2004 to August 2007. McDonough was also Ambac's Managing Director in the Public Finance Division from January 1996 to January 2004. McDonough served Ambac in various capacities since July 1991. Because of her positions, defendant McDonough knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, McDonough participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Defendant McDonough sold 26,437 shares of Ambac

stock for \$2,239,603.89 in proceeds while in possession of material non-public information. McDonough is a citizen of New York.

38. Defendant W. Grant Gregory ("Gregory") was an Ambac director from 1991 to January 2008. Gregory was also a member of the Audit and Risk Committee from at least 2005 to 2006. Because of his positions, defendant McDonough knew, consciously disregarded, was reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing and should have known the adverse, non-public information about the business of Ambac. During the Relevant Period, McDonough participated in the issuance of improper statements, including the preparation of the improper press releases and SEC filings and approval of other statements made to the press, securities analysts and Ambac shareholders. Gregory is a citizen of Connecticut.

39. The defendants identified in ¶¶20, 30-36, 38 are referred to herein as the "Director Defendants." The defendants identified in ¶¶20-29, 35-37 are referred to herein as the "Officer Defendants." The defendants identified in ¶¶20-29, 35-37 are referred to herein as the "Insider Selling Defendants." Collectively, the Director Defendants, the Officer Defendants and the Insider Selling Defendants are referred to herein as the "Individual Defendants."

DUTIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS

40. By reason of their positions as officers, directors and/or fiduciaries of Ambac and because of their ability to control the business and corporate affairs of Ambac, the Individual Defendants owed Ambac and its shareholders fiduciary obligations of trust, loyalty, good faith and due care, and were and are required to use their utmost ability to control and manage Ambac in a fair, just, honest and equitable manner. The Individual Defendants were and are required to act in furtherance of the best interests of Ambac and its shareholders so as to benefit all shareholders equally and not in furtherance of their personal interest or benefit.

41. Each director and officer of the Company owes to Ambac and its shareholders the fiduciary duty to exercise good faith and diligence in the administration of the affairs of the Company and in the use and preservation of its property and assets, and the highest obligations of

fair dealing. In addition, as officers and/or directors of a publicly held company, the Individual Defendants had a duty to promptly disseminate accurate and truthful information with regard to the Company's revenue, margins, operations, performance, management, projections and forecasts so that the market price of the Company's stock would be based on truthful and accurate information.

42. The Individual Defendants, because of their positions of control and authority as directors and/or officers of Ambac, were able to and did, directly and/or indirectly, exercise control over the wrongful acts complained of herein, as well as the contents of the various public statements issued by the Company. Because of their advisory, executive, managerial and directorial positions with Ambac, each of the Individual Defendants had access to adverse non public information about the financial condition, operations, and improper representations of Ambac.

43. At all times relevant hereto, each of the Individual Defendants was the agent of each of the other Individual Defendants and of Ambac, and was at all times acting within the course and scope of such agency.

44. To discharge their duties, the officers and directors of Ambac were required to exercise reasonable and prudent supervision over the management, policies, practices and controls of the financial affairs of the Company. By virtue of such duties, the officers and directors of Ambac were required to, among other things:

- (a) refrain from acting upon material inside corporate information to benefit themselves;

- (b) ensure that the Company complied with its legal obligations and requirements, including acting only within the scope of its legal authority and disseminating truthful and accurate statements to the SEC and the investing public;

- (c) conduct the affairs of the Company in an efficient, business like manner so as to make it possible to provide the highest quality performance of its business, to avoid wasting the Company's assets, and to maximize the value of the Company's stock;

(d) properly and accurately guide investors and analysts as to the true financial condition of the Company at any given time, including making accurate statements about the Company's financial results and prospects, and ensuring that the Company maintained an adequate system of financial controls such that the Company's financial reporting would be true and accurate at all times;

(e) remain informed as to how Ambac conducted its operations, and, upon receipt of notice or information of imprudent or unsound conditions or practices, to make reasonable inquiry in connection therewith, and to take steps to correct such conditions or practices and make such disclosures as necessary to comply with federal and state securities laws; and

(f) ensure that the Company was operated in a diligent, honest and prudent manner in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations.

45. Each Individual Defendant, by virtue of his or her position as a director and/or officer, owed to the Company and to its shareholders the fiduciary duties of loyalty, good faith and the exercise of due care and diligence in the management and administration of the affairs of the Company, as well as in the use and preservation of its property and assets. The conduct of the Individual Defendants complained of herein involves a knowing and culpable violation of their obligations as directors and officers of Ambac, the absence of good faith on their part, and a reckless disregard for their duties to the Company and its shareholders that the Individual Defendants were aware or should have been aware posed a risk of serious injury to the Company. The conduct of the Individual Defendants who were also officers and/or directors of the Company during the Relevant Period has been ratified by the remaining Individual Defendants who collectively comprised all of Ambac's Board during the Relevant Period.

46. The Individual Defendants breached their duties of loyalty and good faith by allowing defendants to cause or by themselves causing the Company to improperly state its financial results and prospects, as detailed herein *infra*, and by failing to prevent the Individual Defendants from taking such illegal actions.

CONSPIRACY, AIDING AND ABETTING, AND CONCERTED ACTION

47. In committing the wrongful acts alleged herein, the Individual Defendants have pursued, or joined in the pursuit of, a common course of conduct, and have acted in concert with and conspired with one another in furtherance of their common plan or design. In addition to the wrongful conduct herein alleged as giving rise to primary liability, the Individual Defendants further aided and abetted and/or assisted each other in breach of their respective duties.

48. During all times relevant hereto, the Individual Defendants collectively and individually initiated a course of conduct that was designed to and did: (i) conceal the fact that the Company was improperly misrepresenting its financial results, in order to allow defendants to artificially inflate the price of the Company's shares; (ii) maintain the Individual Defendants' executive and directorial positions at Ambac and the profits, power and prestige that the Individual Defendants enjoyed as a result of these positions; (iii) deceive the investing public, including shareholders of Ambac, regarding the Individual Defendants' management of Ambac's operations, the Company's financial health and stability, and future business prospects, specifically related to the Company's financials that had been misrepresented by defendants throughout the Relevant Period; and (iv) allow the Individual Defendants to sell over \$131 million of their personally held Ambac stock while in possession of material non-public information. In furtherance of this plan, conspiracy and course of conduct, the Individual Defendants collectively and individually took the actions set forth herein.

49. The Individual Defendants engaged in a conspiracy, common enterprise and/or common course of conduct during the Relevant Period. During this time the Individual Defendants caused the Company to conceal the true fact that Ambac was misrepresenting its business prospects and health.

50. The purpose and effect of the Individual Defendants' conspiracy, common enterprise, and/or common course of conduct was, among other things, to disguise the Individual Defendants' violations of law, breaches of fiduciary duty, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment; to

conceal adverse information concerning the Company's operations, financial condition and future business prospects; and to artificially inflate the price of Ambac common stock so they could dispose of over \$131 million of their personally held stock.

51. The Individual Defendants accomplished their conspiracy, common enterprise and/or common course of conduct by causing the Company to purposefully, recklessly or negligently release improper statement. Because the actions described herein occurred under the authority of the Board, each of the Individual Defendants was a direct, necessary and substantial participant in the conspiracy, common enterprise and/or common course of conduct complained of herein.

52. Each of the Individual Defendants aided and abetted and rendered substantial assistance in the wrongs complained of herein. In taking such actions to substantially assist the commission of the wrongdoing complained of herein, each Individual Defendant acted with knowledge of the primary wrongdoing, substantially assisted the accomplishment of that wrongdoing, and was aware of his or her overall contribution to and furtherance of the wrongdoing.

THE SUBPRIME AND CREDIT MARKET CRISES

53. A subprime borrower is someone with a low credit score, higher debt-to-income ratio, or other characteristics associated with a high probability of default relative to "prime" or less-risky borrowers. In an environment of appreciating home prices and low interest rates, subprime borrowers are typically able to stay current due to the rising equity in their property. But in an environment of depreciating home prices, increasing default rates are the norm. This is exactly what has been occurring since at least mid-2006.

54. In fact, as early as 2005, bankers and economists alike were expressing concern over the rising delinquency rates in nontraditional mortgages such as subprime mortgages, especially because the risk of delinquency would be heightened by a downturn in the housing market. For example, on August 24, 2005, *USA Today* reported that economists and bankers were "getting nervous about the wide use of higher-risk financing, such as ... subprime mortgages for low-income

home buyers." As chief economist Doug Duncan of the Mortgage Bankers Association stated in the article, easy financing helps people buy homes, but also raises foreclosure risks.

55. Similarly, at the CPR and CDR's Prepayment and Mortgage Credit Modeling & Strategy Conference in October 2005, Freddie Mac Chief Economist Frank Nothaft stated that subprime delinquency rates remained worrisome, with subprime delinquencies as much as eight to nine times higher than prime loans.

56. In a December 26, 2005 *Business Week* article, JPMorgan Chase & Co. estimated that risky subprime loans made up close to 9% of mortgage debt—large enough to make a downturn worse if those loans began to fail in large numbers.

57. Governor Susan Schmidt Bies, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, gave a speech at the Financial Services Institute on February 2, 2006. In her speech, Bies noted that the Federal Reserve and other banking supervisors were concerned that then-current risk-management techniques did not fully address the level of risk in nontraditional mortgages such as subprime mortgages—a risk that would be heightened by a downturn in the housing market. Bies also stated that lenders were increasingly combining nontraditional mortgage loans with weaker mitigating controls on credit exposures.

58. These concerns rang true in 2006, as a subprime mortgage crisis erupted. During the first stage of this crisis, several prominent subprime lenders including New Century Financial Corporation declared bankruptcy as liquidity dried up and the lenders found themselves unable to continue originating loans. Other subprime lenders, such as Accredited Home Lenders Holding Company, staged fire sales in a desperate attempt to raise cash to stay afloat.

59. The crash of the subprime market led to the rapid deterioration in the value of CDOs. CDOs are a type of asset-backed security and structured credit product that repackage bonds, mortgages and other assets into new securities. The CDO then uses the income from the underlying debt to pay investors. CDOs are secured or backed by a pool of bonds, loans or other assets, where investors buy slices classified by varying levels of debt or credit risk. Some CDOs are backed by

subprime mortgages to higher-risk buyers. As the subprime market crashed so did the value of these CDOs.

60. On October 26, 2007, Moody's cut the ratings on CDOs tied to \$33 billion of subprime mortgage securities. In some cases, CDOs with ratings as high as AAA were either cut or put on review for downgrade.

61. On October 29, 2007, Fitch announced that it had completed a comprehensive review of its CDOs and as a result it was placing 150 transactions tied to \$36.8 billion on Ratings Watch Negative, including CDOs with AAA ratings. The following day, Fitch announced that it would be revising its entire methodology for rating CDOs and indicated that it expected to publish the new methodology the following week.

62. On November 1, 2007, Fitch announced that due to the deterioration in the subprime market the U.S. Corporate bond downgrades hit their highest quarterly level in two years – downgrades totaled \$92.1 billion in the third quarter of 2007. According to Fitch, three major ratings companies, Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch, had cut ratings on approximately 7,800 bonds backed by residential mortgage backed securities sold in 2006 and had cut ratings on another 3,700 bonds sold in 2005 and 2007. This is exactly the type of CDO that Ambac insured.

63. Throughout the Relevant Period, the Individual Defendants recklessly directed Ambac to provide insurance services to CDOs that were backed by subprime loans and to inaccurately report the Company's resulting exposure.

IMPROPER STATEMENTS

64. The Individual Defendants by their fiduciary duties of care, good faith and loyalty owe to Ambac a duty to ensure that the Company's financial reporting fairly represents the operations and financial condition of the Company. In order to adequately carry out these duties, it is necessary for the Individual Defendants to know and understand the material, non-public information that should be either disclosed or omitted from the Company's public statements.

65. This material, non-public information principally included Ambac's exposure to the subprime lending market crisis. Furthermore, defendants Callen, Considine, Theobald, Unger and Wallace, as members of the Audit and Risk Assessment Committee, during the Relevant Period had a special duty to know and understand this material information as set out in the Audit and Risk Assessment Committee's charter which provides that the Audit and Risk Assessment Committee is responsible for monitoring to corporate control and risk environment of Ambac.

66. The Officer Defendants had ample opportunity to discuss this material information with their fellow officers at management meetings and via internal corporate documents and reports. Moreover, the Director Defendants as directors of Ambac had ample opportunity to discuss this material information with management and fellow directors at any of the Board meetings that occurred during the Relevant Period, as well as at meetings of committees of the Board. Despite these duties, the Individual Defendants negligently, recklessly and/or intentionally caused or allowed, by their actions or inactions, the following improper statements to be disseminated by Ambac to the investing public and the Company's shareholders during the Relevant Period.

67. On October 19, 2005, the Individual Defendants caused or allowed Ambac to issue a press release detailing its financial results for the third quarter of 2005. The press release downplayed any negative events and stated that the Company "continuously monitors its insured portfolio activity seeking to mitigate claims." The press release stated in relevant part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced third quarter 2005 net income of \$175.1 million, or \$1.61 per diluted share. This represents a 5% decrease from third quarter 2004 net income of \$183.5 million, and a 2% decrease in net income per diluted share from \$1.65 in the third quarter of 2004. The third quarter 2005 results were negatively impacted by a loss provision amounting to \$60.0 million on an after-tax basis, or \$0.55 per diluted share, related to its exposure to municipal finance credits impacted by Hurricane Katrina.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts typically exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively "net security gains and losses") and certain non-recurring and other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings ("accelerated earnings"). During the third quarter 2005, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$8.8 million, \$0.08 on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$28.5 million, or \$0.26 per diluted share for the third quarter 2005.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac President and *Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, "Our operating results, excluding the \$0.55 per share impact of Hurricane Katrina, were pretty good considering the tight credit spreads and increased competition that have persisted during the past 18 months.* Domestic top-line production in both public and structured finance was encouraging, with attractive deals closed in a wide array of sectors. European booked business was sparse despite strong activity and growing pipelines - it remains a lumpy and less predictable business flow with long lead times." Mr. Genader continued, "The story of the quarter was Hurricane Katrina and the physical destruction and human suffering that it wrought. While early in the assessment process, we have completed a detailed loss analysis using the best information we could develop. By its very nature, it will be an evolving situation which will require and get our full attention on surveillance and active remediation. On a positive note, the balance of our risk portfolio showed improvement."

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) decreased \$3.7 million quarter of 2005 from \$86.6 million at June 30, 2005 to \$82.9 million at September 30, 2005.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on insured transactions that are considered adversely classified. Ambac continuously monitors its insured portfolio actively seeking to mitigate claims. The ACR increased by \$79.3 million during the quarter, primarily as a result of municipal exposures to the region impacted by Hurricane Katrina. Ambac's exposure to losses as a result of the hurricane is derived primarily from its guarantees of municipal bonds in the greater New Orleans area and the Gulf-front regions that were most severely impacted by the storm. The company has classified 35 individual obligations in the region with total net par outstanding of approximately \$1.1 billion. To date, Ambac has paid three claims on obligations in

the region, totaling approximately \$2.0 million and has subsequently recovered the full amounts. In determining our loss estimate, our analysis has considered the unprecedented nature of the disaster, including the displacement of the communities' residents, and the unique aspects of each insured bond, such as the nature of the revenue source, the level of debt service reserves, if any, and other transaction protections. Ambac's estimate of losses related to the hurricane was made without regard to any potential federal, state or local government assistance to individual municipalities or institutions. The credit loss estimation process involves the exercise of considerable judgment. Due to the nature of the loss reserve estimate, Ambac's ultimate actual loss associated with the hurricane may be materially different than the current estimate and thereby may affect future operating results. Ambac will continue to assess the impact of Hurricane Katrina on the fourth quarter and subsequent periods as more information becomes available to us. Ambac does not have material exposure to credits adversely affected by Hurricane Rita. Outside of the ACR activity related to the hurricane, the remaining portfolio experienced slightly favorable credit migration during the quarter.

68. On January 25, 2006, the Individual Defendants caused or allowed Ambac to announce its fourth quarter 2005 financial results in a press release. In the press release defendant Genader touted the Company's "experienced professionals" who "continue to identify new and attractive opportunities." Also, the press release stated that Ambac actually decreased its reserves for losses due to credit deterioration. The press release stated in relevant part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced fourth quarter 2005 net income of \$204.3 million, or \$1.90 per diluted share. This represents an 8% increase from fourth quarter 2004 net income of \$188.8 million, and a 12% increase in net income per diluted share from \$1.69 in the fourth quarter of 2004.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively "net security gains and losses") and certain non-recurring and other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings ("accelerated earnings"). During the fourth quarter

2005, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$13.2 million, \$0.12 on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$20.3 million, or \$0.19 per diluted share for the fourth quarter 2005.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac President and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, "Our top-line credit enhancement production results are encouraging as we successfully closed a wide array of transactions during the quarter, including a few deals of significant size. Overall, market conditions remain challenging, yet *our experienced professionals continue to identify new and attractive opportunities across a broad spectrum of asset classes and geographic locations*. I remain cautiously optimistic going into 2006 as demand for our core financial guaranty product seems to be on the rise."

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the fourth quarter of 2005 was \$395.8 million, up 15% from the fourth quarter of 2004 which came in at \$344.2 million. Strong growth in U.S. public finance and U.S. structured finance were partially offset by a decline in international.

Credit enhancement production for the full year 2005 of \$1,249.4 million was 3% lower than credit enhancement production of \$1,287.8 million in 2004, driven by tighter credit spreads across many of the markets Ambac serves and a slow down in transactions in the international market, primarily Europe.

* * *

Net premiums earned and other credit enhancement fees for the fourth quarter of 2005 were \$217.5 million, which represented a 14% increase from the \$190.4 million earned in the fourth quarter of 2004. Increases in net premiums earned in U.S. public finance and U.S. structured finance were partially offset by decreased net premiums earned in international.

Net premiums earned include accelerated premiums, which result from refundings, calls and other accelerations recognized during the quarter. Accelerated premiums were \$35.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2005 (which had a net income per diluted share effect of \$0.19), up 179% from \$12.7 million (\$0.07 per diluted share) in accelerated premiums in the fourth quarter of 2004. The majority of the accelerated premiums relate to the U.S. public finance segment. The current quarter was once again impacted by one large public finance refunded transaction, representing 41% of the total accelerated amount. Long-term interest rates remained relatively low during the year and we experienced extremely high refunding activity

in our public finance segment. However, as interest rates rise, the level of accelerated premiums should decline.

* * *

Net investment income for the fourth quarter of 2005 was \$109.0 million, representing an increase of 16% from \$94.0 million in the comparable period of 2004. Net investment income excluding net investment income from Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs") for the fourth quarter of 2005 was \$96.7 million, representing an increase of 6% from \$90.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2004. This increase was due primarily to the growth in the investment portfolio driven by ongoing collection of financial guarantee premiums and fees, partially offset by a lower reinvestment rate and use of cash for repurchases of Ambac stock during the second and third quarters of 2005 totaling approximately \$300 million. Net investment income from VIEs for the fourth quarter of 2005 was \$12.3 million, up from \$3.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2004. Investment income from VIEs results from the consolidation of certain trusts that Ambac has insured and consolidated under accounting pronouncement FIN 46. The increase in interest income from VIEs reflects the consolidation of two transactions executed in the fourth quarter of 2004. Investment income from VIEs is offset by interest expense on VIEs, shown separately in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Net investment income (including net investment income from VIEs) for the full year 2005 was \$426.1 million, representing an increase of 18% from \$361.1 million in the comparable period of 2004, primarily as a result of the reasons provided above.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) increased \$20.2 million during the fourth quarter of 2005 from \$82.9 million at September 30, 2005 to \$103.1 million at December 31, 2005. The increase was primarily related to a new case reserve established during the quarter for a public finance infrastructure transaction and an addition to an existing case reserve for a stressed health care transaction.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on adversely classified insured transactions. Ambac continuously monitors its insured portfolio actively seeking to mitigate claims. The ACR decreased by \$7.2 million during the quarter, primarily as a result of net improvement in the classified portfolio and a transfer of ACR reserves to case reserves related to the public finance infrastructure transaction discussed above. At December 31, 2005, the specific Hurricane Katrina-related provision amounted to \$91.5 million, down slightly from \$92.0 million at September 30 due to amortization and pay downs on effected credits. Approximately \$1.1 billion of Katrina-impacted

credits are included in Ambac's adversely classified credit portfolio. Ambac did not pay any Katrina-related claims during the quarter and has fully recovered the amounts paid in the third quarter. Ambac's estimate of losses related to the hurricane does not consider any potential, federal, state or local government assistance to individual municipalities or institutions as such assistance still has not been determined. The credit loss estimation process involves the exercise of considerable judgment. Ambac will continue to assess the impact of Hurricane Katrina on subsequent periods as more information becomes available to us and the ultimate actual loss associated with the hurricane may be materially different than the current estimate and thereby may affect future operating results.

69. On April 26, 2006, the Individual Defendants caused or allowed Ambac to announce its first quarter 2006 financial results in a press release. In the press release, defendant Genader lauded the Company's diversification. Also, according to this press release, reserves for credit deterioration decreased. The press release stated in relevant part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced first quarter 2006 net income of \$221.1 million, or \$2.06 per diluted share. This represents a 19% increase from first quarter 2005 net income of \$185.5 million, and a 24% increase in net income per diluted share from \$1.66 in the first quarter of 2005.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively "net security gains and losses") and certain non-recurring and other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings ("accelerated earnings"). During the first quarter 2006, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$8.1 million, \$0.08 on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$12.0 million, or \$0.11 per diluted share for the first quarter 2006.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac President and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, "This was another solid quarter for Ambac in a challenging business environment. *The company's scale, market diversification and*

capacity continue to be highly valued by our global clients. These important attributes enable us to participate across a broad spectrum of profitable transactions both domestic and international." Mr. Genader further commented, "Although very large transactions were generally absent during the first quarter, several notable international deals have already closed in April."

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

- Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) increased \$18.2 million during the first quarter of 2006 from \$103.1 million at December 31, 2005 to \$121.3 million at March 31, 2006. The increase was primarily related to additional case reserves for a public finance infrastructure transaction and an MBS transaction, partially offset by \$7.8 million in payments during the quarter.

- Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on adversely classified insured transactions. Ambac continuously monitors its insured portfolio actively seeking to mitigate claims. *The ACR decreased by \$25.9 million during the quarter, primarily as a result of net improvements in the classified portfolio and a transfer of ACR reserves to case reserves for the MBS transaction noted above.* At March 31, 2006, the specific Hurricane Katrina-related provision amounts to \$91.1 million, down slightly from \$91.5 million at December 31, 2005. Approximately \$1.1 billion of Katrina-impacted credits remain in Ambac's adversely classified credit portfolio. Ambac did not pay any Katrina-related claims during the quarter.

70. On July 26, 2006, Individual Defendants caused or allowed Ambac to announce its second quarter 2006 financial results in a press release. According to that press release, the Company again decreased its reserves for credit deterioration. The press release stated in relevant part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced second quarter 2006 net income of \$238.6 million, or \$2.22 per diluted share. This represents a 28% increase from second quarter 2005 net income of \$186.1 million, and a 31% increase in net income per diluted share from \$1.69 in the second quarter of 2005.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively "net security gains and losses") and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings ("accelerated earnings"). During the second quarter 2006, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$32.9 million, \$0.31 on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$22.8 million, or \$0.21 per diluted share for the second quarter 2006....

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, "I am encouraged by the strong credit enhancement production and solid financial results for the quarter. The company's ability to produce record results in this suboptimal business environment is a testament to our people and our strategy. We continue to uncover attractive opportunities to put our capital to work in the short-term and I am confident that the company is well positioned both domestically and internationally for the long-term."

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

- Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) increased \$17.4 million during the second quarter of 2006 from \$121.3 million at March 31, 2006 to \$138.7 million at June 30, 2006. The increase was primarily related to additional case reserves for a healthcare transaction and an addition to loss adjustment expense reserves. Paid claims during the quarter amounting to \$20.1 million included a payment on a CDO which had previously been classified within the active credit reserves, paid and terminated during the current quarter.

- *Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on adversely classified insured transactions. Ambac continuously monitors its insured portfolio actively seeking to mitigate claims. The ACR decreased by \$24.7 million during the quarter, from \$171.7 million at March 31, 2006 to \$147.0 million at June 30, 2006.* The decrease was primarily the result of net improvements in the classified portfolio and a transfer of ACR reserves to case reserves for the CDO transaction noted above. At June 30, 2006, the specific Hurricane Katrina-related provision amounts to \$90.4 million, down slightly from \$91.1 million at March 31, 2006. Approximately \$1.1 billion of Katrina-impacted credits remain in Ambac's adversely classified credit portfolio. Ambac did not pay any Katrina-related claims during the quarter.

71. On October 25, 2006, the Individual Defendants caused or allowed the Company to issue a press release entitled "Ambac Financial Group, Inc. Announces Third Quarter Net Income of \$213.5 Million, up 22%." The press release failed to mention the affect the subprime mortgage and credit crises were having on the Company. The press release stated in relevant part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced third quarter 2006 net income of \$213.5 million, or \$1.98 per diluted share. This represents a 22% increase from third quarter 2005 net income of \$175.1 million, and a 23% increase in net income per diluted share from \$1.61 in the third quarter of 2005.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively "net security gains and losses") and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings ("accelerated earnings"). During the third quarter 2006, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$6.5 million, \$0.06 on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$14.5 million, or \$0.13 per diluted share for the third quarter 2006.

* * *

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the third quarter of 2006 was \$216.2 million, down 16% from the third quarter of 2005 which came in at \$256.6 million. Growth in international was more than offset by declines in U.S. public finance and U.S. structured finance.

Credit enhancement production for the nine months of 2006 of \$980.7 million was 15% higher than credit enhancement production of \$853.5 million in the same period of 2005, driven by growth in the international and U.S. structured finance markets during the nine-month period.

* * *

Structured finance earned premiums and other credit enhancement fees grew 12%. The rate of growth in structured finance has improved as the recent level of writings in asset classes such as commercial asset-backed securities, auto securitizations and pooled debt obligations has increased. Narrow credit spreads and high prepayment speeds in the mortgage-backed and home equity book of business and early terminations of transactions in other structured finance sectors continue to partially offset the positive effects of new business writings.

International earned premiums and other credit enhancement fees decreased by 6%. The decline was driven primarily by significant paydowns and calls over the past several quarters and the recent business mix which has trended towards long-dated infrastructure transactions that earn premiums over a longer period of time than typical structured finance exposures.

Net investment income (including net investment income from VIEs) for the third quarter of 2006 was \$120.2 million, representing an increase of 9% from \$110.6 million in the comparable period of 2005. This increase was due primarily to growth in the investment portfolio driven by the ongoing collection of financial guarantee premiums and fees and a \$200 million capital contribution from the parent company in the fourth quarter of 2005, partially offset by a \$5.3 million net positive adjustment booked in the third quarter 2005 for municipal bonds within the portfolio that had been pre-refunded. Investment income from VIEs is offset by interest expense on VIEs, shown separately in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) decreased \$12.0 million during the third quarter of 2006 from \$138.7 million at June 30, 2006 to \$126.7 million at September 30, 2006. The decrease was driven primarily by claim payments made during the quarter amounting to \$8.9 million.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on adversely classified insured transactions. Ambac continuously monitors its insured portfolio actively seeking to mitigate claims. The ACR increased by \$0.6 million during the quarter, from \$147.0 million at June 30, 2006 to \$147.6 million at September 30, 2006. The increase was driven by increased reserves on certain credits within the U.S. public finance and structured finance portfolios, offset by a \$35.6 million reduction in the ACR for Hurricane Katrina impacted credits. At September 30, 2006, the specific Hurricane Katrina-related provision amounts to \$50.5 million, down from \$90.4 million at June 30, 2006. The decrease is primarily due to significant state and federal support recently provided to the region, particularly the greater New Orleans area. Ambac did not pay any Katrina-related claims during the quarter.

Provision for income taxes for the third quarter of 2006 amounted to \$83.6 million, an effective tax rate of 28.1%. This compares to the third quarter of 2005 tax provision of \$51.9 million, an effective tax rate of 22.8%. The increased tax rate in 2006 was due to the net release of tax reserves in the third quarter 2005 and higher taxable income resulting from improved financial guarantee underwriting results in the third quarter 2006 relative to the comparable prior period primarily as a result of Hurricane Katrina related loss activity.

Provision for income taxes for the nine months of 2006 amounted to \$252.5 million, an effective tax rate of 27.3%. This compares to the nine months of 2005 tax provision of \$193.1 million, an effective tax rate of 26.1%. The increased tax rate in 2006 is explained above.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the third quarter of 2006 were \$9.9 million, or \$0.06 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$7.9 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$2.1 million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$0.1) million. For the third quarter of 2005, net securities gains/(losses) were \$14.5 million, or \$0.08 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$9.5 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$3.9 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$1.1 million.

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the nine months of 2006 were \$74.4 million, or \$0.44 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$57.5 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$16.5 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$0.4 million. Approximately \$51 million of the net realized gains on investment securities relate to cash recoveries received during the year related to a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had been written down in 2002 and 2003. For the nine months of 2005, net securities gains were \$53.1 million, or \$0.27 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$10.8 million, mark-to-market losses on credit derivatives and total return swaps of (\$7.0) million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$49.3 million. The mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts relate almost entirely to interest rate hedge contracts in Ambac's investment agreement business that were redesignated to meet the technical requirements of FAS 133 as of July 1, 2005.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of September 30, 2006 were \$21.09 billion, up 7% from total assets of \$19.73 billion at December 31, 2005. The increase was driven by cash generated from operations during the period.

As of September 30, 2006, stockholders' equity was \$6.01 billion, a 12% increase from year-end 2005 stockholders' equity of \$5.37 billion. The increase was primarily the result of net income during the period.

72. On January 31, 2007, the Individual Defendants caused or allowed the Company to announce its fourth quarter 2006 financial results in a press release. The press release hardly mentions the negative events occurring in the credit market. Instead defendant Genader stated that "Ambac's full-year top line production is very acceptable." The press release stated in relevant part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced fourth quarter 2006 net income of \$202.7 million, or \$1.88 per diluted share. This represents a 1% decrease from fourth quarter 2005 net income of \$204.3 million, or \$1.90 per diluted share.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively "net security gains and losses") and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings ("accelerated earnings"). During the fourth quarter 2006, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$3.6 million, or \$0.04 on a per diluted share basis. Other items during the fourth quarter 2006 had a net income effect of (\$3.9) million, (\$0.04) on a per diluted share basis, and represents the write-off of previously deferred issuance expenses related to debentures that were redeemed in October 2006. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$18.1 million, or \$0.17 per diluted share for the fourth quarter 2006....

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, *"I am satisfied with our overall business results for the quarter and for the full year. Despite one of the most difficult business*

environments the industry has faced in many years, Ambac's full-year top line production is very acceptable. Most gratifyingly, our record-level full-year international production demonstrates our success in expanding our global reach, as our triple-A financial strength and reputation for innovative and efficient execution is now firmly planted across a broad segment of the international markets."

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the fourth quarter of 2006 was \$314.5 million, down 21% from the fourth quarter of 2005 which came in at \$395.8 million. Growth in international was more than offset by declines in U.S. public finance and U.S. structured finance.

Credit enhancement production for the full year of 2006 of \$1,295.2 million was 4% higher than credit enhancement production of \$1,249.4 million in 2005, as significant growth in international business more than offset the decline in the U.S. public finance business.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) decreased \$84.2 million during the fourth quarter of 2006 from \$126.7 million at September 30, 2006 to \$42.5 million at December 31, 2006. The decrease was driven by the settlement of several impaired transactions during the quarter including a health care transaction that had been fully-reserved. Total claim payments during the quarter amounted to \$68.8 million.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on certain adversely classified insured transactions. Ambac continuously monitors its insured portfolio actively seeking to mitigate claims. The ACR increased by \$25.0 million during the quarter, from \$147.6 million at September 30, 2006 to \$172.6 million at December 31, 2006. The increase was driven primarily by net increases in reserves on certain credits within the U.S. public finance portfolio, most notably within the transportation sector. At December 31, 2006, the specific Hurricane Katrina-related provision amounts to \$50.1 million, down slightly from \$50.5 million at September 30, 2006. Ambac did not pay any Katrina-related claims during the year.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the fourth quarter of 2006 were \$5.8 million, or \$0.04 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment

securities of \$9.6 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$4.8) million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$1.0 million. For the fourth quarter of 2005, net securities gains/(losses) were \$20.0 million, or \$0.12 per diluted share; consisting of net realized losses on investment securities of (\$2.2) million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$22.0 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$0.2 million.

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the full year of 2006 were \$80.2 million, or \$0.48 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$67.1 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$11.6 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$1.5 million. Approximately \$56 million of the net realized gains on investment securities in 2006 relate to cash recoveries received during the year related to a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had been written down in 2002 and 2003. For the full year of 2005, net securities gains were \$73.1 million, or \$0.40 per diluted share; consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$8.6 million, mark-to-market gains on credit derivatives and total return swaps of \$15.0 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$49.5 million. The mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts relate almost entirely to interest rate hedge contracts in Ambac's investment agreement business that were redesignated to meet the technical requirements of FAS 133 as of July 1, 2005.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of December 31, 2006 were \$20.27 billion, up 9% from total assets of \$18.55 billion at December 31, 2005. The increase was driven primarily by cash generated from operations during the period.

As of December 31, 2006, stockholders' equity was \$6.18 billion, a 15% increase from year-end 2005 stockholders' equity of \$5.38 billion. The increase was primarily the result of net income during the period.

73. On April 25, 2007, the Individual Defendants caused or allowed the Company to announce its first quarter 2007 financial results in a press release. Defendant Genader, in the press release, insinuates that the credit crisis should actually help the Company stating: "Importantly, recent evidence of credit spread widening in the mortgage related asset classes should lead to increased demand for our core financial guarantee product, provided of course, that wider spreads continue to prevail." The press release stated in relevant part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced first quarter 2007 net income of \$213.3 million, or \$2.02 per diluted share. This represents a 4% decrease from first quarter 2006 net income of \$221.1 million, and a 2% decrease in net income per diluted share from \$2.06 a year earlier.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively "net security gains and losses") and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings ("accelerated earnings"). During the first quarter 2007, net security gains and losses had the effect of increasing net income by \$2.5 million, or \$0.02 on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$24.7 million, or \$0.24 per diluted share during the quarter.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, "The first quarter evidenced improved business production across all major business sectors relative to the 2006 comparable quarter. Debt issuance and capital markets activity continues to be strong. ***Importantly, recent evidence of credit spread widening in the mortgage related asset classes should lead to increased demand for our core financial guarantee product, provided of course, that wider spreads continue to prevail.***"

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the first quarter of 2007 was \$310.1 million, up 33% from \$233.5 million reported in the first quarter of 2006. Growth was achieved in all three sectors, led by the 49% increase in U.S. structured finance.

* * *

Reinsurance Cancellations

During the first quarter 2006, Ambac cancelled its remaining reinsurance contracts with two reinsurers and recaptured \$3.9 billion of par outstanding. Included in ceded premiums in our Consolidated Statement of Operations is \$37.0 million in returned premiums from the cancellations, of which approximately \$29.3 million was deferred. The difference, \$7.7 million, included in accelerated premiums, resulted from the difference between the contractual amount of returned premiums and the associated unearned premium remaining on the previously ceded portion of the underlying guarantees. The net income impact of the cancellations, presented in Table I, above, as part of accelerated premiums, amounted to approximately \$2.0 million, or \$0.02 per diluted share.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) decreased \$4.8 million during the first quarter of 2007 from \$42.5 million at December 31, 2006 to \$37.7 million at March 31, 2007. The decrease was driven by improving conditions on certain credits for which we had previously paid claims. Total net claim payments during the quarter amounted to (\$0.1) million.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on certain adversely classified insured transactions. The ACR increased by \$16.2 million during the quarter, from \$172.6 million at December 31, 2006 to \$188.8 million at March 31, 2007. The increase was driven primarily by net increases in reserves on certain credits within the U.S. public finance portfolio.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the first quarter of 2007 were \$3.7 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$6.6 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$1.9) million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$1.0) million. Approximately \$6.2 million of the net realized gains on investment securities relate to cash recoveries received during the quarter related to a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had recognized impairment losses in prior years. For the first quarter of 2006, net securities gains/(losses) were \$13.4 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$5.1 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$7.2 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$1.1 million.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of March 31, 2007 were \$20.11 billion, down 1% from total assets of \$20.27 billion at December 31, 2006. The decrease was primarily driven by a net draw down from our investment agreement portfolio, partially offset by cash generated from operations during the period.

On February 12, 2007, Ambac issued \$400 million of Directly-Issued Subordinated Capital Securities (DISCS(SM)). Ambac used the net proceeds from the offering and additional funds to purchase \$400 million worth of shares of its common stock. The common stock was purchased through an accelerated share buyback agreement and resulted in 4.26 million shares acquired during the quarter. The total number of additional shares that will ultimately be repurchased under the program will be based on the volume-weighted average share price of the Company's common shares during the term of the accelerated buyback agreement.

As of March 31, 2007, stockholders' equity was \$5.99 billion, a 3% decrease from year-end 2006 stockholders' equity of \$6.18 billion. The decrease was primarily the result of the \$400 million share buyback, partially offset by net income during the period.

74. On July 25, 2007, the Individual Defendants caused Ambac to report its second quarter 2007 financial results in a press release. In this press release, defendant Genader acknowledges that being rated AAA has key advantages. Defendant Genader also stated that the Company's business prospects were improving. The press release attempted to down play the Company's loss due to CDOs, stating that the Company had a \$56 million mark-to-market loss due to CDOs. The press release stated in relevant part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced second quarter 2007 net income of \$173.0 million, or \$1.67 per diluted share. This represents a 27% decrease from second quarter 2006 net income of \$238.6 million, and a 25% decrease in net income per diluted share from \$2.22. The decrease is primarily due to unrealized mark-to-market losses amounting to (\$56.9) million, or (\$0.36) per diluted share, related to credit derivative exposures in the second quarter 2007. The comparable quarter of 2006 included net realized gains on investment securities of \$44.4 million, or \$0.27 per diluted share, primarily resulting from cash recoveries received related to a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had been written down in prior years. The second quarter 2007 unrealized mark-to-market losses on credit derivative exposures is the result of unfavorable market pricing of collateralized debt obligations with significant amounts of sub-prime residential mortgage collateral. As further described below, net mark-to-market gains and losses on credit derivatives and net gains and losses from sales of investment securities are excluded from the earnings measures used by research analysts.

Net Income Per Diluted Share

Net income and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively "net security gains and losses") and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings ("accelerated earnings"). During the second quarter 2007, net security gains and losses had the effect of decreasing net income by (\$34.6) million, or (\$0.34) on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$25.6 million, or \$0.25 per diluted share during the quarter.

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, "We are pleased with the breadth and quality of our business production in the quarter. Our rigorous and proven approach enabled us to deliver positive results despite the turmoil in the sub-prime mortgage market that resulted in a negative mark-to-market adjustment. *Our triple-A business model offers us key advantages, including our ability to hold insured transactions to maturity; no collateral or margin requirements on transactions insured; and, in the unlikely event of default we pay scheduled principal and interest, thereby minimizing liquidity risk.*" Mr. Genader added, *"Looking ahead, the disciplined execution of our strategy positions us well to benefit from the improving business conditions we see, with wider spreads, enhanced credit terms and increased demand for our valuable financial guarantee products."*

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the second quarter of 2007 was \$367.8 million, down 31% from Ambac's record quarterly production of \$531.0 million reported in the second quarter of 2006.

* * *

Public finance earned premiums, before accelerations, grew 2% this quarter. Earned premium growth in this sector has been negatively impacted by the high level of refunding activity in Ambac's public finance book in recent years, competitive pricing and the mix of business underwritten in recent periods.

Structured finance earned premiums and other credit enhancement fees grew 10%. The rate of growth in structured finance has improved recently, driven by strong premium production in asset classes such as pooled debt obligations and commercial asset-backed securities over the past several quarters.

International earned premiums and other credit enhancement fees decreased 2%. The decrease has resulted from deal terminations and a slow down in deal closings in 2007 relative to the prior year.

Net investment income for the second quarter of 2007 was \$113.2 million, representing an increase of 8% from \$104.5 million in the comparable period of 2006. This increase was due primarily to growth in the investment portfolio driven by the ongoing collection of financial guarantee premiums and fees.

Net investment income for the six months of 2007 was \$225.3 million, representing an increase of 9% from \$206.2 million in the comparable period of 2006, primarily as a result of the reasons provided above.

Financial services revenues. The financial services segment is comprised of the investment agreement business and the derivative products business. Gross interest income less gross interest expense from investment and payment agreements plus results from the derivative products business, excluding net realized investment gains and losses and unrealized gains and losses on total return swaps and non-trading derivative contracts, was \$9.2 million in the second quarter of 2007, down 15% from \$10.8 million in the second quarter of 2006. The decrease was primarily due to lower revenue from the interest rate swap, total return swap and investment agreement businesses in the second quarter 2007.

Financial services revenues were \$19.9 million in the first half of 2007, down 12% from the \$22.5 million of revenues in the first half of 2006 primarily due to the reason provided above.

Expenses

Highlights

Financial guarantee expenses of \$50.5 million for the second quarter of 2007 increased 13% from \$44.7 million of expenses for the second quarter of 2006. Financial guarantee loss and loss expenses were \$17.1 million in the second quarter of 2007, up from \$12.8 million in the second quarter of 2006. See "Loss Reserve Activity," below, for additional information on losses. Net underwriting and operating expenses of the financial guarantee sector totaled \$33.4 million in the second quarter of 2007, up 5% from \$31.9 million in the second quarter of 2006 primarily due to increased compensation expense.

Financial guarantee expenses of \$98.3 million for the first six months of 2007 increased 19% from \$82.7 million of expenses for the same period of 2006. The increase results primarily from higher loss expenses during the period.

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) increased \$9.6 million during the second quarter of 2007 from \$37.7 million at March 31, 2007 to \$47.3 million at June 30, 2007. Included in the March 31, 2007 case reserves balance were offsetting receivables for claims previously paid on a European transportation transaction that were deemed by management to be recoverable upon the anticipated successful restructuring of that transaction. The restructuring was finalized during the quarter and the payments due to Ambac were received. Total net claim payments/(receipts) during the quarter amounted to (\$7.5) million.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on certain adversely classified insured transactions. The ACR increased by \$14.9 million during the quarter, from \$188.8 million at March 31, 2007 to \$203.7 million at June 30, 2007. The increase was driven primarily by increases in reserves on certain credits primarily within the transportation sector of the U.S. public finance portfolio and to a lesser extent within the non-subprime RMBS sector of the structured finance portfolio, partially offset by favorable credit activity throughout both portfolios.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the second quarter of 2007 were (\$52.7) million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$1.2 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$57.9) million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$4.0 million. *During the quarter a net mark-to-market loss amounting to (\$56.9) million was recorded related to insured collateralized debt obligations of asset-backed securitizations containing sub-prime mortgage-backed securities as collateral. The negative mark-to-market is driven by current market concerns over the most recent vintages of subprime RMBS and the recent lack of liquidity in the CDO of ABS market resulting in a reduction in market-quoted prices. Ambac's exposure on those transactions all attach at levels senior to the triple-A attachment points as established by the rating agencies.*

For the second quarter of 2006, net securities gains/(losses) were \$51.0 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$44.4 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$7.2 million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$0.6) million. Approximately \$38 million of the second quarter 2006 net realized gains on

investment securities related to cash recoveries received from a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had been written down in previous years.

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the first half of 2007 were (\$49.0) million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$7.8 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$59.8) million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$3.0 million. For the first half of 2006 net securities gains were \$64.4 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$49.5 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$14.4 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$0.5 million.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of June 30, 2007 were \$21.06 billion, up 4% from total assets of \$20.27 billion at December 31, 2006. The increase was primarily driven by cash generated from operations during the period, partially offset by a decrease in unrealized gains in the investment portfolio due to a rise in long-term interest rates.

As of June 30, 2007, stockholders' equity was \$6.04 billion, a 2% decrease from year-end 2006 stockholders' equity of \$6.18 billion. The decrease was primarily the result of the \$400 million share buyback and lower Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income driven by higher long-term interest rates, partially offset by net income during the period.

During the second quarter 2007, Ambac completed the buyback of \$400 million of its common stock under its accelerated share buyback program (originally announced on February 12, 2007). The total number of shares purchased under the agreement amounted to 4.46 million shares. Ambac also bought back 194 thousand shares of its common stock at a total cost of \$16.9 million during the second quarter that was unrelated to the accelerated share buyback program.

THE TRUTH IS REVEALED

75. On October 10, 2007, the Company issued a press release announcing its estimated mark-to-market loss on its credit derivatives portfolio of \$743 million. The press release stated in relevant part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced the results of its third quarter fair value review of its outstanding credit derivative contracts. *Ambac's estimate of the fair value or "mark-to-market" adjustment for its credit derivative portfolio at September 30, 2007 amounted to an unrealized loss of \$743 million, pre-tax.* The company expects to report a net loss per diluted share up to \$3.50 in the

third quarter. Earnings measures reported by research analysts are on an operating basis and exclude the net income impact of mark-to-market gains and losses on credit derivative contracts, as well as certain other items. The company expects to report positive operating earnings per diluted share between \$1.85 and \$1.90 in the third quarter.

Commenting on the estimated result, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, stated, "While this unrealized loss is disappointing, it is important to note that Ambac's credit derivative contracts are similar to our insurance policies in that neither is exposed to the liquidity risks that are typically embedded in standard derivative contracts." Mr. Genader added, "While the turmoil in the structured finance markets has resulted in this unfavorable unrealized mark-to-market for the quarter, we have observed significantly improved market conditions for the industry and I am encouraged by the recent increased interest in our core financial guaranty product. Moreover, I remain confident in our underwriting abilities, credit standards and the transactions we have insured."

Ambac Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Sean Leonard, noted, "Ambac does not view the current adjustments as predictive of future claims. Indeed, the average internal credit rating of our derivative portfolio is AA+ at September 30, 2007 and based on our recent analysis of the portfolio, management believes that the potential for material paid claims is very low. Importantly, the company's claims paying resources, as prescribed by the rating agencies, are not impacted by mark-to-market adjustments."

The company also expects to report the following for the third quarter of 2007: (i) loss provision of approximately \$20 million; (ii) estimated accelerated premiums from refundings, calls and other accelerations of approximately \$16 million; (iii) credit enhancement production of approximately \$430 million; and (iv) Ambac's highly rated investment portfolios, which total to approximately \$19 billion, are expected to have net embedded unrealized gains of approximately \$100 million as of September 30, 2007.

Ambac is providing this preliminary information about its third quarter results prior to the scheduled earnings announcement date in light of the extreme market events of recent months. Investors should not expect the company to provide information about the results of future quarters in advance of scheduled quarterly earnings announcement dates. In addition, investors should not expect the company to update the information provided in this release in advance of the scheduled announcement date for its third quarter.

76. On October 24, 2007, Ambac issued a press release, announcing that it lost \$360.6 million in the third quarter, which includes the \$743 million loss on the credit derivative portfolio previously mentioned. The press release stated in relevant part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced a third quarter 2007 net loss of (\$360.6) million, or (\$3.51) per diluted share. This compares to third quarter 2006 net income of \$213.5 million, or net income per diluted share of \$1.98. The decrease is due to the previously announced unrealized loss on credit derivative exposures amounting to (\$743.4) million, or (\$5.29) per diluted share in the third quarter 2007. The third quarter 2007 unrealized mark-to-market loss on credit derivative exposures was discussed in a press release dated October 10, 2007, and is primarily the result of unfavorable market pricing of collateralized debt obligations. As further described below, net mark-to-market losses on credit derivatives are excluded from the earnings measures used by research analysts.

Net Income/(Loss) Per Diluted Share

Net income/(loss) and net income/(loss) per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides other information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts (collectively "net security gains and losses") and certain other items. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings ("accelerated earnings"). During the third quarter 2007, net security gains and losses had the effect of decreasing net income by (\$553.5) million, or (\$5.39) on a per diluted share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$9.6 million, or \$0.10 per diluted share during the quarter....

* * *

Commenting on the overall results, Ambac Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Genader, noted, "We have observed improved overall market conditions in most asset classes of our core financial guaranty product, despite the recent turmoil in the structured finance markets. Business production during the quarter was quite robust, reflective of both a strong pipeline and better overall pricing in the current market." Mr. Genader added, "With regard to the sizable mark-to-market adjustment recorded in the quarter, it is important to note that Ambac's credit derivative contracts, like our insurance policies, are not exposed to the type of liquidity risk that is typically embedded in standard derivative contracts."

Revenues

Highlights

Credit enhancement production in the third quarter of 2007 was \$431.1 million, up 99% from Ambac's production of \$216.2 million reported in the third quarter of 2006.

Credit enhancement production for the nine months of 2007 of \$1,109.1 million was 13% higher than credit enhancement production of \$980.7 million in the same period of 2006.

* * *

Loss Reserve Activity

Case basis loss reserves (loss reserves for exposures that have defaulted) increased \$59.8 million during the third quarter of 2007 from \$47.3 million at June 30, 2007 to \$107.1 million at September 30, 2007. The increased case reserves relate primarily to two RMBS transactions that are underperforming original expectations. Total net claim receipts during the quarter amounted to \$3.7 million.

Active credit reserves ("ACR") are established for probable and estimable losses due to credit deterioration on certain adversely classified insured transactions. The ACR decreased by \$37.0 million during the quarter, from \$203.7 million at June 30, 2007 to \$166.7 million at September 30, 2007. The reserve decline was driven by net favorable credit activity, primarily within the public finance portfolio, partially offset by increased reserves within the RMBS sector of the structured finance portfolio.

Other Items

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the third quarter of 2007 were (\$757.2) million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$4.2 million, ***net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$756.3) million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$5.1) million. During the quarter a net mark-to-market loss amounting to (\$743.4) million was recorded related to contracts executed in credit default format, primarily in our collateralized debt obligation exposures.*** The negative mark-to-market is driven by dramatically lower prices in certain structured finance asset classes. The lower prices were driven by uncertainty regarding the ultimate outcome of subprime losses. Reduced demand for certain structured asset classes, a lack of liquidity in the markets, forced selling by structured and/or leveraged investment vehicles, all combined to exacerbate pricing declines across the structured debt capital markets.

For the third quarter of 2006, net securities gains/(losses) were \$9.9 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$7.9 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$2.1 million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$0.1) million.

Total net securities gains/(losses) for the first nine months of 2007 were (\$806.0) million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$12.0 million, net mark-to-market losses on credit and total return derivatives of (\$816.0) million and net mark-to-market losses on non-trading derivative contracts of (\$2.0) million. For the first nine months of 2006 net securities gains were \$74.4 million, consisting of net realized gains on investment securities of \$57.5 million, net mark-to-market gains on credit and total return derivatives of \$16.5 million and net mark-to-market gains on non-trading derivative contracts of \$0.4 million. Approximately \$51 million of the 2006 net realized gains on investment securities related to cash recoveries received during the year related to a security in the investment agreement portfolio that had been written down in previous years.

Balance Sheet

Highlights

Total assets as of September 30, 2007 were \$21.97 billion, up 8% from total assets of \$20.27 billion at December 31, 2006. The increase was primarily driven by cash generated from operations during the period, partially offset by a decrease in unrealized gains in the investment portfolio due to a rise in long-term interest rates.

As of September 30, 2007, stockholders' equity was \$5.65 billion, a 9% decrease from year-end 2006 stockholders' equity of \$6.18 billion. The decrease was primarily the result of the \$400 million share buyback earlier in the year and lower Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income driven by higher long-term interest rates.

77. On November 1, 2007, Ambac's bonds were downgraded to "deteriorating" from "stable" by bond research firm Gimme Credit Publications Inc. due to Ambac's exposure to CDOs. The downgrade was based upon the recent ratings cuts made by the credit-ratings companies for the mortgage-backed bonds and CDOs. As *Bloomberg* reported:

"The sharp drop in the stock price at MBIA and Ambac raises questions about whether the turmoil in the markets is hurting franchise value," said Kathleen Shanley, an analyst [in Chicago] at [bond research firm] Gimme Credit, in an e-mail. "The financial guaranty business relies heavily on the confidence of investors that the guarantees will be money-good, and if clients begin to doubt this premise, there will be negative implications for the new business outlook going forward."

Ambac has insured about \$29 billion of CDOs whose assets are more than a quarter mortgage-backed securities, "relatively more" than MBIA, . . . Gimme Credit said in a report today. CDOs are created by packaging bonds, loans or derivatives and using their income to pay investors.

78. On November 2, 2007, further based upon the slew of downgrades of CDOs by the credit rating agencies and other recent industry news, including the announcement of massive write-downs by companies associated with Ambac, Morgan Stanley lowered the financial guarantee industry to "in-line" from "attractive" and Goldman Sachs cuts its rating on Ambac to "neutral" from "buy." The Morgan Stanley report raised concerns that additional losses at Ambac could force the Company to raise capital to protect its AAA rating.

79. On November 5, 2007, Fitch announced its new methodology in assessing financial guarantors CDOs and further announced that it would be reviewing the capital of the monolines, including Ambac, to ensure that they have enough capital to warrant their AAA rating. As a result of the ongoing review, Ambac faced a "moderate" risk of falling beneath the capital requirements necessary to keep its AAA rating, which would result in either a potential ratings downgrade or forcing the Company to raise more capital. The review was expected to last six weeks.

80. On November 6, 2007, Ambac responded to Morgan Stanley's report in a press release. The response attempted to downplay Morgan Stanley's concerns, emphasizing the Company's rigorous surveillance process. The press release stated in relevant part:

"Questions Arise on Mark to Market Losses"

On page 6 the analyst states, "One of the first negative surprises we saw last week stemmed from the large discrepancy between the mark-to-market losses reported by the financial guarantors and Merrill Lynch."

Management Comment:

It is difficult for us to comment on the Merrill Lynch mark-to-market loss as we do not have any visibility into their transactions. Without such details on Merrill's book, one can only speculate as to the differences in the portfolios.

Several differences may exist between exposures contained in Ambac's portfolio and an investment bank's portfolio and therefore may influence the estimated mark of the different portfolios. For example, we have noted that later vintage high-grade ABS CDOs (particularly those with 2007 and late 2006 vintage underlying collateral) and high-grade ABS CDOs that have large inner CDO components, have suffered more severe mark-to-market losses. Additionally, as one might expect, the amount of first loss subordination and credit migration triggers present in a structure also can impact the market value of the senior tranche. Finally,

the terms of the contract may also impact the estimate of fair value. Ambac's Credit Default Swap ("CDS") contracts are highly modified from a standard CDS used by investment banks. Ambac CDS contracts do not include collateral posting provisions, and are generally limited to payment shortfalls of interest and principal. Ambac's contract terms are significant variations from standard CDS contracts and have significant value, particularly in difficult markets. In fact, certain investment banks will not enter into an Ambac CDS due to the favorable nature (towards Ambac) of its terms.

Some background on Ambac's mark-to-market follows. The mark-to-market unrealized loss is an estimate of our CDS contracts' "fair value". It is an estimate because our CDS contract does not trade in any market. Under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, CDS contracts must be recorded at fair value. Fair value is defined broadly as the price that a contract could be settled in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Because an estimate of fair value of a CDS contract includes many market factors, an unrealized loss may not result in an increased expectation of loss. A good example of this dynamic is a general decline in the level of liquidity (witnessed by fewer buyers in the market) for a particular asset or asset class. Ambac believes that only through rigorous analytics of the actual transaction and its attributes and protections, as well as performance to date and expected future performance of underlying collateral, will one obtain meaningful information on the potential for actual losses.

Most all-major financial institutions are struggling with this issue. Particularly institutions where the process of marking-to-market is a critical part of operations, such as those that need to calculate required collateral postings. We are subject to information that we receive from market participants, which are primarily comprised of major investment banking institutions. Given the lack of liquidity in the market, the potential for CDO downgrading activity by the rating agencies, the potential for forced selling by other investors (due to downgrades), and the overall uncertainty surrounding the ultimate outcome of the sub prime mortgage market, Ambac does expect significant volatility in the mark-to-market of its CDO portfolio for the foreseeable future.

"CDO Downgrades Have Started"

On pages 6 and 7, the analyst discusses the recent internal rating downgrades of certain ABS CDOs. He states "If they were to downgrade the securities further, we would be highly disappointed and expect investor confidence in management to be strained."

Management Comment:

Ambac has a rigorous surveillance process surrounding its entire book of business. Management has subjected the mortgage and ABS CDO books to more

frequent and more detailed reviews in the current environment. We believe this is prudent and responsible given the current stressed credit environment surrounding the mortgage market. While Ambac underwrites its transactions to withstand significant stress, the underlying credit rating is impacted by expected unfavorable collateral performance. To date, the downgrades noted in the subject transactions are within the parameters of Ambac's original stress tests. Ambac's independent Surveillance and Risk Management group determine the deal ratings. The ratings are based on the performance observed to date and a projection of future performance of the underlying collateral. Given the significant stress in the mortgage market, it should not be surprising that there have been downgrades. We are highly confident in our ratings process. Over time, as new information becomes available and as performance data is analyzed, we will adjust ratings up or down accordingly.

"Increasing Our Expectation of CDO Losses"

The analyst states, "We are increasing our CDO loss expectations for both Ambac and MBIA to reflect an updated tally of various market opinions about cumulative sub prime losses."

Management Comment:

It appears that the "various market opinions" referred to in the analyst's report relate to the 2006 and early 2007 vintage sub prime. It also appears that he is assuming that the Ambac ABS CDO book will reflect the performance of the ABX index of 2006 and 2007 vintage sub prime collateral and ignores the actual vintage diversification and asset quality triggers inherent in Ambac's book. We see wide differences in the market regarding the estimate of ultimate cumulative loss for the 2006 and early 2007 vintage. We typically hear a range from 8% to 17% with a wide dispersion around the mean. We understand the three major rating agencies are projecting a range of 10% to 14%. One of the rating agencies recently reported estimates with significant differences dependent upon vintage. There were notable differences between the first half of 2006 and more recent vintages. We believe this is a critical point that is missed by simply applying a broad 15% estimated cumulative loss across the book of business. It does not compensate for vintage dispersion inherent in our transactions, nor does it factor in different rating and FICO segmentation. Additionally, many of the ABS CDOs contain 2005 vintage mortgages, including Ambac transactions that were underwritten in 2007. That vintage is performing significantly better than 2006 and 2007. This illustrates the over simplification of applying a single cumulative loss across the board.

"Becoming More Conservative with Capital"

The analyst states, "We can not help but think that if management truly believed losses are unlikely, they would be willing to make a stronger statement with how they manage their capital (i.e. increased share buybacks)."

Management Comment:

As management has stated many times in the past, Ambac manages its capital levels to a triple-A standard. That requires us to be very cautious with capital levels, particularly in times of credit stress. For instance, a transaction rated AA will attract more capital than a similar transaction rated AAA. It is unlikely claims will be paid under either transaction. The global capital markets and virtually all major financial institutions are in the midst of a major credit and liquidity crunch. There is uncertainty regarding the ultimate outcome of losses in the U.S. mortgage market, concerns over leveraged investment vehicles and overall concern that the problems surrounding the mortgage market will adversely impact other sectors of the economy. Such an environment has caused credit spreads in many sectors to widen significantly. This environment provides both opportunities and limitations for Ambac. With regard to opportunities, returns on business written are up sharply in many sectors and we have seen a notable increase in attractive opportunities to put our capital to work for our shareholders. With regard to limitations, the market environment has caused some fixed income investors to have increased concern about the financial guaranty industry. As a result, all of the major participants in the industry have seen their credit spreads widen significantly. We believe applying capital to high return business and at the same time maintaining a stronger balance sheet by holding off on share repurchases is a responsible course in the current environment and one that meets our objective of managing our capital consistent with a triple-A standard. We believe this prudent strategy is good for both our equity and fixed income investors and will help restore confidence in our industry.

Summary comments:

We certainly understand the heightened concerns summarized in the analyst's report. Most all participants in the financial markets, including Ambac have a heightened concern over the ultimate outcome of the U.S. mortgage market. However, we are confident in the quality of our internal credit ratings process. We have been very transparent to the market and our investors by disclosing significant detail on our direct mortgage and CDO exposure in our various public disclosures. We have a rigorous and current review and rating process in place and we will react quickly as projected collateral performance changes.

81. On November 8, 2007, Moody's announced that it intended to conduct a similar review of the capital of the monolines as Fitch and that as a result Ambac faced a "moderate" risk of falling behind the capital requirements and risked a potential ratings downgrade.

82. On November 27, 2007, executives from Ambac, including defendant Leonard spoke at a Banc of America Securities bond insurer conference. At the conference, Ambac announced that it was considering raising capital through reinsurance or sales of debt or stock in order to maintain the Company's AAA rating.

83. On December 21, 2007, the *Associated Press* announced that Fitch completed its review of Ambac. Fitch stated that Ambac's capital cushion was inadequate by \$1 billion and would need to raise that amount of capital. If the Company cannot raise that much capital, Fitch said it would downgrade its rating of Ambac.

84. On January 16, 2008, Ambac announced its plans to raise an excess of \$1 billion. The Company announced that it planned on issuing at least \$1 billion worth of equity and equity linked securities. Also, the Company announced that defendant Genader retired and was replaced by defendant Callen. The Company also announced that its estimated mark-to-market adjustment for the fourth quarter is a loss of \$5.4 billion. The press release stated in relevant part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. today announced that its Board of Directors has approved a plan to strengthen its capital base through the issuance of at least \$1 billion of equity and equity-linked securities. This plan may also include additional capital from reinsurance or issuance of debt securities. Ambac said that it is committed to maintaining its triple-A financial strength. By raising at least \$1 billion in capital, Ambac is expected to meet or exceed Fitch Ratings' current triple-A capital requirements for the Company. The Company noted that its existing capital position currently meets or exceeds the triple-A capital requirements of both S&P and Moody's. As part of its capital initiative, Ambac also said that it will reduce the quarterly dividend on its common stock from \$0.21 per share to \$0.07 per share.

Management Change

Ambac's Board of Directors announced today that it has named Michael A. Callen as Chairman and Interim Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Callen has been Presiding Director and a member of the Audit and Risk Assessment; Compensation; and Governance committees of Ambac's Board of Directors. He succeeds Robert J. Genader, who will retire from the Company effective today. "Mike has extensive experience in advising and leading companies engaged in sophisticated capital markets transactions, and he will provide valuable leadership to the excellent management team at Ambac," said Jill Considine, Chairman of the Board's Governance Committee. Ms. Considine commented further, "On behalf of the Board and everyone at Ambac, I would like to thank Bob Genader for his more than 20 years of dedication to Ambac. He has served the Company in almost every capacity throughout his long career, and has been a true asset. Indeed, one of the most important testaments to his leadership is the highly-qualified management team currently at Ambac. We wish him well in his retirement."

Mr. Callen said, "We have great confidence in our plan to enhance Ambac's capital position by over \$1 billion within an accelerated time frame. We are

optimistic about the long-term business opportunities ahead for Ambac, even as we respond to the volatility in the present credit market. We expect that our experienced management team, significant size and scale, and expertise in growing market sectors such as global infrastructure finance will help us tap the potential of the market today and into the future." Mr. Callen also stated that the Company has been working with Credit Suisse as its financial adviser.

Mark-to-market and Losses

The Company also announced the results of its fourth quarter fair value review of its outstanding credit derivative contracts. *Ambac's estimate of the fair value or "mark-to-market" adjustment for its credit derivative portfolio for the quarter ended December 31, 2007 amounted to an estimated loss of \$5.4 billion, pre-tax, \$3.5 billion, after tax. Of the estimated \$5.4 billion pre-tax mark-to-market loss, approximately \$1.1 billion represents estimated credit impairment related to certain collateralized debt obligations of asset-backed securities transactions. These transactions are backed primarily by mezzanine level subprime residential mortgage-backed securities that have been internally downgraded to below investment grade.* Ambac continues to believe that the balance of the mark-to-market losses taken to date are not predictive of future claims and that, in the absence of further credit impairment, the cumulative marks would be expected to reverse over the remaining life of the insured transactions.

Ambac also expects to report a loss provision amounting to approximately \$143 million, pre-tax. The loss provision relates primarily to underperforming home equity line of credit and closed-end second lien RMBS securitizations.

As a result of the aforementioned losses, Ambac expects to report a net loss per share of up to \$32.83 for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2007. Earnings measures reported by research analysts are on an operating basis and exclude the net income impact of mark-to-market gains and losses on credit derivative contracts internally rated investment grade, as well as certain other items. Ambac expects to report operating losses⁽¹⁾ per share of up to \$5.80 for the fourth quarter primarily as a result of the aforementioned losses on CDOs and home equity line of credit transactions. In addition, book value per share is expected to be approximately \$21.00 per share at December 31, 2007.

Michael A. Callen

Mr. Callen has been a member of the Board since Ambac went public in 1991. He spent more than 25 years at Citigroup and was a director and Sector Executive for Citicorp from 1987 to 1992. Since 1996, Mr. Callen has been President of financial consulting firm, Avalon Argus Associates, LLC. He was Special Advisor to the National Commercial Bank located in Jeddah in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 1993 to 1996. He has been an independent consultant and an Adjunct Professor at Columbia University Business School and at Georgetown's Masters of Science in

Foreign Services program. Mr. Callen also serves as a director of Intervest Corporation of New York and Intervest Bancshares Corporation.

Ambac said that, consistent with NYSE requirements and corporate governance best practices, upon assuming his new responsibilities as Chairman of the Board and interim Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Callen will no longer serve as a member of the Audit and Risk Assessment, Compensation and Governance Committees.

85. On January 18, 2008, Ambac released a press release stating that it would not raise the \$1 billion required by Fitch. The press release stated that the Company determined that "raising equity capital is not an attractive option at this time." As reported by the *Associated Press*, Fitch downgraded Ambac's rating to "AA" from "AAA." Further, as reported by *Bloomberg*, Fitch downgraded 137,990 municipal bonds and 114 non-municipal issues insured by Ambac.

86. On January 22, 2008, Ambac released a press release highlighting its results for the fourth quarter 2007. In the press release Ambac announced a net loss of \$3.255 billion. According to the press release, the loss *"is primarily due to non-cash, mark-to-market losses on credit derivative exposures amounting to \$5,211.0 million."* Included in this \$5 billion loss is a \$1.11 billion credit impairment related to CDOs backed by subprime mortgages. The press release stated in relevant part:

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. Announces Fourth Quarter Net Loss of \$3,255.6 Million

*Fourth Quarter Net Loss Per Share of \$31.85 Reflects Mark-to-Market Losses on Credit Derivatives Portfolio Amounting to \$33.14 Per Share
Fourth Quarter Credit Enhancement Production(1) \$304.5 million, down 3%*

Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (Ambac) today announced a fourth quarter 2007 net loss of \$3,255.6 million, or a net loss of \$31.85 on a per share basis. This compares to fourth quarter 2006 net income of \$202.7 million, or net income per diluted share of \$1.88. *The decrease is primarily due to non-cash, mark-to-market losses on credit derivative exposures amounting to \$5,211.0 million*, pre-tax, or a net loss of \$33.14 per share in the fourth quarter 2007 driven by significant changes in fair value of the exposures during the quarter. The decrease was also caused in part by the current quarter's loss provision which increased to \$208.5 million in the fourth quarter 2007 from \$9.6 million in the comparable prior year quarter.

Strategy, Ratings and Capital Position

Ambac Chairman and Interim Chief Executive Officer, Michael Callen stated, "We view the current perceptions of Ambac's business by both the market and ratings agencies as underestimating Ambac's strengths and future potential. As of December 31, 2007, the Company had claims-paying ability of \$14.5 billion, supported by a high quality investment portfolio. Ambac's liquidity position is similarly strong. Corporate debt service requirements and corporate expenses are significantly lower than current dividend capacity from the operating company. Claim payments in 2007 were negative \$2 million and we paid no claims related to our CDO of ABS portfolio." Mr. Callen continued, "Capitalizing on our experienced management team and highly qualified professionals worldwide, significant size and scale, and expertise in many market sectors, we believe that Ambac can realize new business opportunities in our core markets and through reinsurance while we strengthen our capital position further to maintain our triple-A ratings under S&P and Moody's and seek to regain it under Fitch."

In addition, Mr. Callen noted that the Company is evaluating strategic alternatives with a number of potential parties. "We are exploring the attractiveness of these alternatives as we look for opportunities that will grow shareholder value and enable us to build on Ambac's fundamental strengths. At the same time, we would expect that over the longer-term, as the market normalizes and perceptions correspond more closely to reality, the market will more accurately assess our assets and strengths."

The Company explained that in the fall of 2007, each of the major rating agencies began a review of the capital adequacy of the financial guaranty industry. In late December, following the rating agency reviews, Ambac's triple-A rating was affirmed by both S&P (with "negative outlook") and Moody's; however, Fitch placed Ambac's 'AAA' rating on "rating watch negative" and stated that Ambac had a modeled \$1 billion capital shortfall. On January 16, 2008, the Company announced a plan to raise equity capital of \$1 billion or more in order to meet or exceed Fitch's 'AAA' rating requirements. Following this announcement, Moody's put its 'Aaa' rating on review for possible downgrade. On January 18, 2008, Ambac announced that it had determined that as a result of market conditions and other factors, including the recent actions of certain ratings agencies, raising equity capital was not an attractive option at that time. On January 18, 2008, Fitch downgraded Ambac's insurance financial strength rating to AA. Moody's and S&P are currently reviewing Ambac's triple-A ratings for a possible reduction as well.

Notwithstanding these actions, management remains confident that Ambac's capital position and claims paying ability remain strong. Management is equally confident in Ambac's insured portfolio and the Company's ability to support policyholder liabilities.

Mark-to-Market Loss

The \$5,211.0 million fourth quarter 2007 mark-to-market loss on credit derivative exposures includes estimated credit impairment of \$1,105.7 million related to certain collateralized debt obligations of asset-backed securities backed primarily by mezzanine level subprime residential mortgage-backed securities that have recently been internally downgraded to below investment grade. An estimate for credit impairment has been established because it is management's expectation that Ambac will have to make claim payments on these exposures in the future. As further described below, earnings measures reported by research analysts are on an operating basis and exclude the net income impact of mark-to-market gains and losses on credit derivative contracts internally rated investment grade, as well as certain other items. Operating earnings in the fourth quarter 2007 includes the impact of the estimated \$1,105.7 million credit impairment, which on an after-tax per share basis amounts to a loss of \$7.03.

Net Income/(Loss) Per Diluted Share

Net loss per share and net income per diluted share are computed in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, many research analysts and investors do not limit their analysis of our earnings to a strictly GAAP basis. In order to assist investors in their understanding of quarterly results, Ambac provides additional information.

Earnings measures reported by research analysts exclude the net income/(loss) impact of net gains and losses from sales of investment securities and mark-to-market gains and losses on credit, total return and non-trading derivative contracts internally rated investment grade (collectively "net security gains and losses") and certain other items. Other items in the fourth quarter 2006 represents the write-off of previously deferred issuance expenses related to debentures that were redeemed in October 2006. Certain research analysts and investors further exclude the net income impact of accelerated premiums earned on guaranteed obligations that have been refunded and other accelerated earnings ("accelerated earnings"). During the fourth quarter 2007, net security gains and losses had the effect of decreasing net income by \$2,620.6 million, or \$25.64 on a per share basis. Accelerated earnings had the effect of increasing net income by \$18.4 million, or \$0.18 per diluted share during the quarter. Table I provides fourth quarter and full year comparisons of earnings for 2007 and 2006.

87. In the wake of these devastating disclosures and events, Ambac's value declined from \$96.08 to \$6.20 per share, a 93% drop and a market capitalization loss of \$9.1 billion

REASONS THE STATEMENTS WERE IMPROPER

88. Ambac's Relevant Period statements failed to disclose and misrepresented the following material adverse facts, which the Individual Defendants knew, consciously disregarded, were reckless and grossly negligent in not knowing or should have known:

- (a) Ambac was more exposed to the subprime market crisis than it had disclosed;
- (b) Ambac's provision for credit losses did not adequately reflect the Company's expected losses on non-performing loans;
- (c) Ambac lacked the requisite internal controls to ensure that the Company's underwriting standards and its internal rating system for its CDO contracts were adequate, and, as a result, the Company's projections and reported results issued during the Relevant Period were based upon defective assumptions and/or manipulated facts; and
- (d) as a result of the foregoing, Ambac's reported earnings and business prospects were inaccurate.

THE IMPROPER BUYBACK

89. During the Relevant Period, while Ambac's stock was artificially inflated due to the improper statements described above, the Director Defendants authorized the buyback of over \$578 million worth of Ambac's shares at an average price of approximately \$86.56 per share, which is 14 times higher than Ambac's current share price of less than \$6.20 per share and approximate to the \$82.92 per share the defendants averaged in selling their own Ambac stock holdings during the Relevant Period. On information and belief, in authorizing the buyback, the Board members failed to properly discuss and consider the Company's exposure to the subprime mortgage lending and credit crises. While Ambac was repurchasing these shares, the Insider Selling Defendants made the sales described herein.

DAMAGES TO AMBAC CAUSED BY THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS

90. As a result of the Individual Defendants' improprieties, Ambac disseminated improper statements concerning its business prospects as alleged above. These improper statements

have devastated Ambac's credibility as reflected by the Company's \$9.1 billion market capitalization loss.

91. Further, as a direct and proximate result of the Individual Defendants' action, Ambac has expended and will continue to expend significant sums of money. Such expenditures include, but are not limited to:

- (a) costs incurred from compensation and benefits paid to the defendants who have breached their duties to Ambac;
- (b) costs incurred from the \$578 million that the Company spent repurchasing its own stock; and
- (c) costs incurred from defending itself against securities lawsuits filed against the Company.

92. Moreover, these actions have irreparably damaged Ambac's corporate image and goodwill. For at least the foreseeable future, Ambac will suffer from what is known as the "liar's discount," a term applied to the stocks of companies who have been implicated in illegal behavior and have misled the investing public, such that Ambac's ability to raise equity capital or debt on favorable terms in the future is now impaired.

INSIDER SELLING

93. The Insider Selling Defendants, because of their positions, knew that the statements the Company publicly made were incorrect. They also knew that the misstatements would create an inflated stock price. The Insider Selling Defendants took advantage of this undisclosed information to sell their personally held stock for considerably more than they were worth. Therefore, while in possession of undisclosed material adverse information, the Insider Selling Defendants sold the following shares of Ambac's stock:

Insider Last Name	Transaction Date	Shares	Price	Proceeds
BIENSTOCK	10/31/2005	185	\$70.71	\$13,081.35
	10/31/2005	400	\$70.72	\$28,288.00
	10/31/2005	200	\$70.73	\$14,146.00

	10/31/2005	100	\$70.74	\$7,074.00
	10/31/2005	300	\$70.78	\$21,234.00
	10/31/2005	2,900	\$70.79	\$205,291.00
	10/31/2005	200	\$70.80	\$14,160.00
	11/15/2005	3,015	\$75.75	\$228,386.25
	11/22/2005	1,039	\$76.13	\$79,099.07
	2/1/2006	393	\$76.83	\$30,194.19
	2/1/2006	130	\$76.83	\$9,987.90
	2/1/2006	2	\$76.83	\$153.66
	3/20/2006	2,000	\$81.50	\$163,000.00
	3/20/2006	2,200	\$81.51	\$179,322.00
	3/20/2006	1,500	\$81.52	\$122,280.00
	3/20/2006	793	\$81.54	\$64,661.22
	3/20/2006	400	\$81.55	\$32,620.00
	8/30/2006	100	\$87.19	\$8,719.00
	8/30/2006	5,900	\$87.20	\$514,480.00
	8/30/2006	1,900	\$87.21	\$165,699.00
	8/30/2006	1,000	\$87.22	\$87,220.00
	8/30/2006	900	\$87.23	\$78,507.00
	8/30/2006	200	\$87.24	\$17,448.00
	12/18/2006	500	\$90.03	\$45,015.00
	12/18/2006	800	\$90.05	\$72,040.00
	12/18/2006	500	\$90.06	\$45,030.00
	12/18/2006	500	\$90.07	\$45,035.00
	12/18/2006	1,000	\$90.08	\$90,080.00
	12/18/2006	800	\$90.09	\$72,072.00
	12/18/2006	900	\$90.10	\$81,090.00
	12/18/2006	300	\$90.11	\$27,033.00
	12/18/2006	1,900	\$90.13	\$171,247.00
	12/18/2006	1,500	\$90.15	\$135,225.00
	12/18/2006	400	\$90.17	\$36,068.00
	12/18/2006	1,600	\$90.18	\$144,288.00
	12/18/2006	200	\$90.19	\$18,038.00
	12/18/2006	1,100	\$90.20	\$99,220.00
	2/2/2007	1,406	\$88.53	\$124,473.18
	2/2/2007	468	\$88.53	\$41,432.04
	2/2/2007	284	\$88.53	\$25,142.52
	2/2/2007	95	\$88.53	\$8,410.35
	5/31/2007	107	\$90.28	\$9,659.96
		40,117		\$3,375,650.69
CALLEN	10/21/2005	5,000	\$69.12	\$345,600.00
	5/11/2006	3,000	\$83.30	\$249,900.00
	4/27/2007	2,300	\$92.62	\$213,026.00
	4/27/2007	200	\$92.63	\$18,526.00
	4/27/2007	750	\$92.64	\$69,480.00
	4/27/2007	500	\$92.65	\$46,325.00

		11,750		\$942,857.00
DOYLE	11/2/2005	12,910	\$74.70	\$964,377.00
	1/27/2006	181	\$76.64	\$13,871.84
	3/16/2006	4,900	\$80.50	\$394,450.00
	3/16/2006	500	\$80.51	\$40,255.00
	3/16/2006	100	\$80.53	\$8,053.00
	3/16/2006	100	\$80.55	\$8,055.00
	3/16/2006	2,000	\$80.56	\$161,120.00
	3/16/2006	600	\$80.57	\$48,342.00
	3/16/2006	100	\$80.60	\$8,060.00
	3/16/2006	100	\$80.61	\$8,061.00
	3/16/2006	200	\$80.66	\$16,132.00
	3/16/2006	3,900	\$80.67	\$314,613.00
	3/16/2006	500	\$80.68	\$40,340.00
	3/16/2006	1,208	\$80.69	\$97,473.52
	3/16/2006	300	\$80.71	\$72,639.00
	3/16/2006	2,900	\$80.79	\$234,291.00
	2/2/2007	1,101	\$88.53	\$97,471.53
	2/2/2007	481	\$88.53	\$42,582.93
	2/2/2007	181	\$88.53	\$16,023.93
	2/16/2007	300	\$90.43	\$27,129.00
	2/16/2007	400	\$90.44	\$36,176.00
	2/16/2007	900	\$90.45	\$81,405.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$90.46	\$9,046.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$90.49	\$18,098.00
	2/16/2007	700	\$90.50	\$63,350.00
	2/16/2007	400	\$90.51	\$36,204.00
	2/16/2007	800	\$90.52	\$72,416.00
	2/16/2007	600	\$90.53	\$54,318.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$90.55	\$18,110.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$90.59	\$18,118.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$90.60	\$9,060.00
	2/16/2007	300	\$90.63	\$27,189.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$90.64	\$9,064.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$90.71	\$9,071.00
	2/16/2007	400	\$90.72	\$36,288.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$90.81	\$18,162.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.01	\$9,101.00
	2/16/2007	1,000	\$91.02	\$91,020.00
	2/16/2007	300	\$91.03	\$27,309.00
	2/16/2007	300	\$91.04	\$27,312.00
	2/16/2007	400	\$91.05	\$36,420.00
	2/16/2007	500	\$91.06	\$45,530.00
	2/16/2007	400	\$91.08	\$36,432.00
	2/16/2007	300	\$91.09	\$27,327.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.10	\$18,220.00

	2/16/2007	300	\$91.11	\$27,333.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.12	\$9,112.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.13	\$9,113.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.15	\$18,230.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.17	\$18,234.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.18	\$18,236.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.19	\$18,238.00
	2/16/2007	700	\$91.20	\$63,840.00
	2/16/2007	400	\$91.21	\$36,484.00
	2/16/2007	700	\$91.22	\$63,854.00
	2/16/2007	300	\$91.23	\$27,369.00
	2/16/2007	300	\$91.24	\$27,372.00
	2/16/2007	1,400	\$91.25	\$127,750.00
	2/16/2007	300	\$91.26	\$27,378.00
	2/16/2007	300	\$91.27	\$27,381.00
	2/16/2007	300	\$91.29	\$27,387.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.30	\$18,260.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.31	\$18,262.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.32	\$18,264.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.33	\$9,133.00
	2/16/2007	300	\$91.36	\$27,408.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.38	\$9,138.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.41	\$18,282.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.42	\$18,284.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.43	\$9,143.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.45	\$9,145.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.46	\$9,146.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.47	\$9,147.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.49	\$9,149.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.50	\$9,150.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.52	\$9,152.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.53	\$9,153.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$94.14	\$18,828.00
		50,862		\$4,224,441.75
GANDOLFO	1/27/2006	294	\$76.64	\$22,532.16
	5/3/2006	225	\$82.75	\$18,618.75
	5/3/2006	1,700	\$82.76	\$140,692.00
	5/3/2006	1,200	\$82.77	\$99,324.00
	5/3/2006	400	\$82.78	\$33,112.00
	5/3/2006	800	\$82.79	\$66,232.00
	5/3/2006	1,100	\$82.80	\$91,080.00
	5/3/2006	200	\$82.81	\$16,562.00
	2/2/2007	1,977	\$88.53	\$175,023.81
	2/2/2007	1,215	\$88.53	\$107,563.95
	2/2/2007	176	\$88.53	\$15,581.28
	2/9/2007	2,000	\$89.05	\$178,100.00

	2/9/2007	900	\$89.06	\$80,154.00
	2/9/2007	1,400	\$89.07	\$124,698.00
	2/9/2007	400	\$89.08	\$35,632.00
	2/9/2007	900	\$89.09	\$80,181.00
	2/9/2007	500	\$89.10	\$44,550.00
	2/9/2007	800	\$89.11	\$71,288.00
	2/9/2007	700	\$89.12	\$62,384.00
	2/9/2007	928	\$89.13	\$82,712.64
	2/9/2007	1,472	\$89.14	\$131,214.08
	2/9/2007	1,100	\$89.15	\$98,065.00
	2/9/2007	1,300	\$89.16	\$115,908.00
	2/9/2007	1,800	\$89.17	\$160,506.00
	2/9/2007	700	\$89.18	\$62,426.00
	2/9/2007	100	\$89.19	\$8,919.00
	2/9/2007	300	\$89.20	\$26,760.00
	2/9/2007	200	\$89.21	\$17,842.00
	2/9/2007	100	\$89.22	\$8,922.00
	2/9/2007	100	\$89.23	\$8,923.00
	2/9/2007	300	\$89.24	\$26,772.00
		25,287		\$2,212,278.67
GENADER	11/2/2005	64,100	\$74.25	\$4,759,425.00
	11/2/2005	1,600	\$74.26	\$118,816.00
	11/2/2005	6,300	\$74.27	\$467,901.00
	11/2/2005	9,300	\$74.50	\$692,850.00
	11/2/2005	2,700	\$74.75	\$201,825.00
	11/2/2005	500	\$74.76	\$37,380.00
	11/2/2005	5,500	\$74.77	\$411,235.00
	12/12/2005	26,952	\$76.87	\$2,071,800.24
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.79	\$7,779.00
	12/14/2005	800	\$77.81	\$62,248.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.82	\$7,782.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.84	\$7,784.00
	12/14/2005	600	\$77.86	\$46,716.00
	12/14/2005	500	\$77.87	\$38,935.00
	12/14/2005	3,200	\$77.88	\$249,216.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$77.88	\$15,576.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.88	\$7,788.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.88	\$7,788.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$77.89	\$15,578.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.89	\$7,789.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.89	\$7,789.00
	12/14/2005	400	\$77.90	\$31,160.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$77.90	\$15,580.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.90	\$7,790.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.90	\$7,790.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.90	\$7,790.00

	12/14/2005	100	\$77.90	\$7,790.00
	12/14/2005	500	\$77.91	\$46,746.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$77.91	\$15,582.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$77.91	\$15,582.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.91	\$7,791.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.91	\$7,791.00
	12/14/2005	2,200	\$77.92	\$171,424.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$77.92	\$15,584.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$77.92	\$15,584.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$77.92	\$15,584.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.92	\$7,792.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.92	\$7,792.00
	12/14/2005	300	\$77.93	\$23,379.00
	12/14/2005	700	\$77.94	\$54,558.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.94	\$7,794.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.94	\$7,794.00
	12/14/2005	500	\$77.94	\$38,970.00
	12/14/2005	300	\$77.94	\$23,382.00
	12/14/2005	300	\$77.94	\$23,382.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.94	\$7,794.00
	12/14/2005	2,100	\$77.95	\$163,695.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.95	\$7,795.00
	12/14/2005	400	\$77.95	\$31,180.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.95	\$7,795.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$77.96	\$15,592.00
	12/14/2005	400	\$77.97	\$31,188.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.97	\$7,797.00
	12/14/2005	2,000	\$77.98	\$155,960.00
	12/14/2005	300	\$77.98	\$23,394.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$77.98	\$15,596.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.98	\$7,798.00
	12/14/2005	900	\$77.99	\$70,191.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$77.99	\$7,799.00
	12/14/2005	1,700	\$78.00	\$132,600.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$78.00	\$15,600.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$78.00	\$7,800.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$78.01	\$15,602.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$78.01	\$7,801.00
	12/14/2005	1,500	\$78.02	\$117,030.00
	12/14/2005	500	\$78.02	\$39,010.00
	12/14/2005	300	\$78.02	\$23,406.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$78.02	\$7,802.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$78.03	\$15,606.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$78.04	\$7,804.00
	12/14/2005	500	\$78.05	\$39,025.00
	12/14/2005	400	\$78.05	\$31,220.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$78.05	\$7,805.00

	12/14/2005	100	\$78.05	\$7,805.00
	12/14/2005	900	\$78.06	\$70,254.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$78.06	\$7,806.00
	12/14/2005	300	\$78.07	\$23,421.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$78.07	\$7,807.00
	12/14/2005	400	\$78.08	\$31,232.00
	12/14/2005	300	\$78.09	\$23,427.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$78.10	\$7,810.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$78.11	\$15,622.00
	12/14/2005	200	\$78.12	\$15,624.00
	12/14/2005	900	\$78.13	\$70,317.00
	12/14/2005	800	\$78.13	\$62,504.00
	12/14/2005	100	\$78.15	\$7,815.00
	12/14/2005	2,538	\$78.18	\$198,420.84
	12/14/2005	100	\$78.19	\$7,819.00
	12/14/2005	800	\$78.20	\$62,560.00
	12/14/2005	700	\$78.21	\$54,747.00
	12/14/2005	300	\$78.23	\$23,469.00
	1/27/2006	578	\$76.64	\$44,297.92
	1/27/2006	540	\$76.64	\$41,385.60
	1/27/2006	531	\$76.64	\$40,695.84
	3/14/2006	1,800	\$79.23	\$142,614.00
	3/14/2006	200	\$79.24	\$15,848.00
	3/14/2006	120	\$79.36	\$9,523.20
	5/9/2006	8,161	\$82.76	\$675,404.36
	5/9/2006	2,477	\$82.76	\$204,996.52
	5/10/2006	1,500	\$83.00	\$124,500.00
	5/10/2006	100	\$83.01	\$8,301.00
	5/10/2006	3,200	\$83.02	\$265,664.00
	5/10/2006	500	\$83.03	\$41,515.00
	5/10/2006	4,000	\$83.04	\$332,160.00
	5/10/2006	800	\$83.05	\$66,440.00
	5/10/2006	2,084	\$83.06	\$173,097.04
	5/10/2006	1,500	\$83.07	\$124,605.00
	5/10/2006	300	\$83.08	\$24,924.00
	5/10/2006	500	\$83.10	\$41,550.00
	8/23/2006	24,600	\$85.40	\$2,100,840.00
	8/23/2006	3,600	\$85.41	\$307,476.00
	8/23/2006	4,000	\$85.42	\$341,680.00
	8/23/2006	2,200	\$85.43	\$187,946.00
	8/23/2006	2,500	\$85.44	\$213,600.00
	8/23/2006	1,700	\$85.45	\$145,265.00
	8/23/2006	2,700	\$85.46	\$230,742.00
	8/23/2006	2,500	\$85.47	\$213,675.00
	8/23/2006	3,100	\$85.48	\$264,988.00
	8/23/2006	2,300	\$85.49	\$196,627.00
	8/23/2006	6,600	\$85.50	\$564,300.00

	8/23/2006	1,800	\$85.51	\$153,918.00
	8/23/2006	500	\$85.53	\$42,765.00
	8/23/2006	358	\$85.55	\$30,626.90
	2/2/2007	1,673	\$88.53	\$148,110.69
	2/2/2007	633	\$88.53	\$56,039.49
	2/2/2007	626	\$88.53	\$55,419.78
	2/2/2007	593	\$88.53	\$52,498.29
	2/2/2007	582	\$88.53	\$51,524.46
	2/2/2007	535	\$88.53	\$47,363.55
	2/15/2007	1,787	\$91.00	\$162,617.00
	2/15/2007	100	\$91.01	\$9,101.00
	2/15/2007	200	\$91.02	\$18,204.00
	2/15/2007	345	\$91.03	\$31,405.35
	2/15/2007	300	\$91.04	\$27,312.00
	2/15/2007	100	\$91.05	\$9,105.00
	2/15/2007	200	\$91.07	\$18,214.00
	2/15/2007	92	\$91.09	\$8,380.28
	2/15/2007	8	\$91.12	\$728.96
	2/15/2007	200	\$91.13	\$18,226.00
	2/15/2007	400	\$91.16	\$36,464.00
	2/15/2007	100	\$91.17	\$9,117.00
	2/15/2007	200	\$91.20	\$18,240.00
	2/15/2007	100	\$91.23	\$9,123.00
	2/15/2007	100	\$91.24	\$9,124.00
	2/15/2007	400	\$91.25	\$36,500.00
	2/15/2007	200	\$91.28	\$18,256.00
	2/15/2007	100	\$91.30	\$9,130.00
	2/15/2007	200	\$91.31	\$18,262.00
	2/15/2007	200	\$91.34	\$18,268.00
	4/27/2007	10,800	\$92.60	\$1,000,080.00
	4/27/2007	1,500	\$92.61	\$138,915.00
	4/27/2007	4,100	\$92.62	\$379,742.00
	4/27/2007	4,000	\$92.63	\$370,520.00
	4/27/2007	400	\$92.64	\$37,056.00
	4/27/2007	11,600	\$92.65	\$1,074,740.00
	4/27/2007	100	\$92.66	\$9,266.00
	4/27/2007	200	\$92.67	\$18,534.00
	4/27/2007	5,400	\$92.68	\$500,472.00
	4/27/2007	300	\$92.69	\$27,807.00
	4/27/2007	19,500	\$92.70	\$1,807,650.00
	4/27/2007	3,500	\$92.71	\$324,485.00
	4/27/2007	4,400	\$92.72	\$407,968.00
	4/27/2007	7,200	\$92.74	\$667,728.00
	4/27/2007	12,500	\$92.75	\$1,159,375.00
	4/27/2007	200	\$92.76	\$18,552.00
	4/27/2007	100	\$92.77	\$9,277.00
	4/27/2007	2,000	\$92.78	\$185,560.00

	4/27/2007	15,300	\$92.80	\$1,419,840.00
	4/27/2007	6,700	\$92.82	\$621,894.00
	4/27/2007	200	\$92.85	\$18,570.00
		360,013		\$30,015,291.31
LASSITER	11/7/2005	1,100	\$74.25	\$81,675.00
	11/7/2005	1,100	\$74.26	\$81,686.00
	11/7/2005	700	\$74.28	\$51,996.00
	11/7/2005	1,200	\$74.29	\$89,148.00
	11/7/2005	5,200	\$74.30	\$386,360.00
	11/7/2005	900	\$74.31	\$66,879.00
	11/7/2005	1,500	\$74.32	\$111,480.00
	11/7/2005	600	\$74.33	\$44,598.00
	11/7/2005	2,700	\$74.34	\$200,718.00
	11/7/2005	200	\$74.35	\$14,870.00
	11/7/2005	1,700	\$74.36	\$126,412.00
	11/7/2005	1,500	\$74.37	\$111,555.00
	11/7/2005	3,200	\$74.38	\$238,016.00
	11/7/2005	1,800	\$74.39	\$133,902.00
	11/7/2005	2,400	\$74.40	\$178,560.00
	11/7/2005	2,800	\$74.41	\$208,348.00
	11/7/2005	1,900	\$74.42	\$141,398.00
	11/7/2005	300	\$74.43	\$22,329.00
	11/7/2005	1,322	\$74.44	\$98,409.68
	11/7/2005	500	\$74.45	\$37,225.00
	11/7/2005	3,678	\$74.46	\$273,863.88
	11/7/2005	3,300	\$74.47	\$245,751.00
	11/7/2005	2,800	\$74.48	\$208,544.00
	11/7/2005	700	\$74.49	\$52,143.00
	11/7/2005	6,929	\$74.50	\$516,210.50
	11/7/2005	2,100	\$74.51	\$156,471.00
	11/7/2005	3,772	\$74.52	\$281,089.44
	11/7/2005	1,600	\$74.53	\$119,248.00
	11/7/2005	700	\$74.54	\$52,178.00
	11/7/2005	1,500	\$74.55	\$111,825.00
	11/7/2005	2,900	\$74.56	\$216,224.00
	11/7/2005	500	\$74.57	\$37,285.00
	11/7/2005	1,000	\$74.58	\$74,580.00
	11/7/2005	200	\$74.59	\$14,918.00
	11/7/2005	400	\$74.60	\$29,840.00
	11/7/2005	200	\$74.61	\$14,922.00
	11/7/2005	100	\$74.62	\$7,462.00
	11/7/2005	600	\$74.63	\$44,778.00
	11/7/2005	600	\$74.66	\$44,796.00
	11/7/2005	1,900	\$74.67	\$141,873.00
	11/7/2005	200	\$74.68	\$14,936.00
	11/7/2005	200	\$74.69	\$14,938.00

	11/7/2005	4,700	\$74.70	\$351,090.00
	11/7/2005	700	\$74.71	\$52,297.00
	11/7/2005	1,100	\$74.72	\$82,192.00
	11/7/2005	1,800	\$74.73	\$134,514.00
	11/7/2005	7,800	\$74.74	\$582,972.00
	11/7/2005	7,700	\$74.75	\$575,575.00
	11/7/2005	2,700	\$74.77	\$201,879.00
	12/19/2005	7,000	\$77.90	\$545,300.00
	12/19/2005	4,600	\$77.91	\$358,386.00
	12/19/2005	200	\$77.92	\$15,584.00
	12/19/2005	17,395	\$78.00	\$1,356,810.00
	12/19/2005	400	\$78.01	\$31,204.00
	12/19/2005	1,700	\$78.02	\$132,634.00
	12/19/2005	300	\$78.03	\$23,409.00
	12/19/2005	400	\$78.04	\$31,216.00
	12/19/2005	200	\$78.05	\$15,610.00
	12/19/2005	300	\$78.06	\$23,418.00
	1/30/2006	142,984	\$76.63	\$10,956,863.92
	7/31/2006	177,650	\$82.93	\$14,732,514.50
	7/31/2006	66,005	\$82.93	\$5,473,794.65
	7/31/2006	31,689	\$82.93	\$2,627,968.77
	7/31/2006	5,131	\$82.93	\$425,513.83
	9/12/2006	4,600	\$84.90	\$390,540.00
	9/12/2006	3,100	\$84.91	\$263,221.00
	9/12/2006	500	\$84.92	\$42,460.00
	9/12/2006	900	\$84.93	\$76,437.00
	9/12/2006	100	\$84.95	\$8,495.00
	9/12/2006	3,000	\$84.97	\$254,910.00
	9/12/2006	3,400	\$85.00	\$289,000.00
	9/12/2006	4,000	\$85.01	\$340,040.00
	9/12/2006	200	\$85.03	\$17,006.00
	9/12/2006	500	\$85.04	\$42,520.00
	9/12/2006	6,400	\$85.05	\$544,320.00
	9/12/2006	800	\$85.06	\$68,048.00
	9/12/2006	200	\$85.08	\$17,016.00
	9/12/2006	425	\$85.09	\$36,163.25
	9/12/2006	4,400	\$85.10	\$374,440.00
	9/12/2006	4,175	\$85.11	\$355,334.25
	9/12/2006	1,800	\$85.12	\$153,216.00
	9/12/2006	2,200	\$85.13	\$187,286.00
	9/12/2006	1,600	\$85.14	\$136,224.00
	9/12/2006	200	\$85.15	\$17,030.00
	9/12/2006	3,300	\$85.18	\$281,094.00
	9/12/2006	3,300	\$85.20	\$281,160.00
	9/12/2006	300	\$85.21	\$25,563.00
	9/13/2006	600	\$84.38	\$50,628.00
	9/13/2006	200	\$84.39	\$16,878.00

	9/13/2006	800	\$84.40	\$67,520.00
	9/13/2006	700	\$84.41	\$59,087.00
	9/13/2006	600	\$84.42	\$50,652.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$84.43	\$25,329.00
	9/13/2006	1,100	\$84.44	\$92,884.00
	9/13/2006	200	\$84.45	\$16,890.00
	9/13/2006	400	\$84.46	\$33,784.00
	9/13/2006	3,100	\$84.47	\$261,857.00
	9/13/2006	600	\$84.48	\$50,688.00
	9/13/2006	4,000	\$84.49	\$337,960.00
	9/13/2006	4,100	\$84.50	\$346,450.00
	9/13/2006	4,200	\$84.51	\$354,942.00
	9/13/2006	4,700	\$84.52	\$397,244.00
	9/13/2006	2,600	\$84.53	\$219,778.00
	9/13/2006	1,700	\$84.54	\$143,718.00
	9/13/2006	2,200	\$84.55	\$186,010.00
	9/13/2006	1,400	\$84.56	\$118,384.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$84.57	\$25,371.00
	9/13/2006	1,300	\$84.58	\$109,954.00
	9/13/2006	1,800	\$84.59	\$152,262.00
	9/13/2006	700	\$84.60	\$59,220.00
	9/13/2006	1,200	\$84.61	\$101,532.00
	9/13/2006	1,300	\$84.62	\$110,006.00
	9/13/2006	1,000	\$84.63	\$84,630.00
	9/13/2006	2,100	\$84.64	\$177,744.00
	9/13/2006	800	\$84.65	\$67,720.00
	9/13/2006	1,100	\$84.66	\$93,126.00
	9/13/2006	200	\$84.68	\$16,936.00
	9/13/2006	1,100	\$84.69	\$93,159.00
	9/13/2006	1,800	\$84.70	\$152,460.00
	9/13/2006	500	\$84.71	\$42,355.00
	9/13/2006	800	\$84.72	\$67,776.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$84.73	\$25,419.00
	9/13/2006	800	\$84.74	\$67,792.00
	9/13/2006	900	\$84.80	\$76,320.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$84.81	\$25,443.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$84.82	\$25,446.00
	9/13/2006	900	\$84.83	\$76,347.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$84.88	\$25,464.00
	9/13/2006	600	\$84.90	\$50,940.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$84.92	\$25,476.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.01	\$25,503.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.02	\$25,506.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.06	\$25,518.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.07	\$25,521.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.10	\$25,530.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.11	\$25,533.00

	9/13/2006	300	\$85.12	\$25,536.00
	9/13/2006	900	\$85.13	\$76,617.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.14	\$25,542.00
	9/13/2006	200	\$85.15	\$17,030.00
	9/13/2006	100	\$85.15	\$8,515.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.18	\$25,554.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.20	\$25,560.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.21	\$25,563.00
	9/13/2006	1,500	\$85.22	\$127,830.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.23	\$25,569.00
	9/13/2006	1,500	\$85.24	\$127,860.00
	9/13/2006	600	\$85.25	\$51,150.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.26	\$25,578.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.26	\$25,578.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.28	\$25,584.00
	9/13/2006	900	\$85.30	\$76,770.00
	9/13/2006	1,500	\$85.31	\$127,965.00
	9/13/2006	900	\$85.33	\$76,797.00
	9/13/2006	600	\$85.34	\$51,204.00
	9/13/2006	1,800	\$85.35	\$153,630.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.36	\$25,608.00
	9/13/2006	1,800	\$85.37	\$153,666.00
	9/13/2006	1,500	\$85.38	\$128,070.00
	9/13/2006	600	\$85.39	\$51,234.00
	9/13/2006	1,100	\$85.40	\$93,940.00
	9/13/2006	800	\$85.41	\$68,328.00
	9/13/2006	900	\$85.42	\$76,878.00
	9/13/2006	1,000	\$85.43	\$85,430.00
	9/13/2006	1,400	\$85.44	\$119,616.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.45	\$25,635.00
	9/13/2006	1,100	\$85.46	\$94,006.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.48	\$25,644.00
	9/13/2006	300	\$85.50	\$25,650.00
	11/14/2006	500	\$83.46	\$41,730.00
	11/14/2006	10,700	\$83.47	\$893,129.00
	11/14/2006	800	\$83.48	\$66,784.00
	11/14/2006	16,100	\$83.49	\$1,344,189.00
	11/14/2006	25,700	\$83.50	\$2,145,950.00
	11/14/2006	1,800	\$83.51	\$150,318.00
	11/14/2006	200	\$83.52	\$16,704.00
	11/14/2006	17,400	\$83.53	\$1,453,422.00
	11/14/2006	2,000	\$83.54	\$167,080.00
	11/14/2006	36,700	\$83.55	\$3,066,285.00
	11/14/2006	200	\$83.56	\$16,712.00
	11/14/2006	7,500	\$83.57	\$626,775.00
	11/14/2006	5,300	\$83.58	\$442,974.00
	11/14/2006	100	\$83.59	\$8,359.00

	2/2/2007	21,320	\$88.53	\$1,887,459.60
	2/21/2007	5,600	\$90.40	\$506,240.00
	2/21/2007	2,500	\$90.40	\$226,000.00
	2/21/2007	2,000	\$90.40	\$180,800.00
	2/21/2007	1,600	\$90.40	\$144,640.00
	2/21/2007	1,600	\$90.40	\$144,640.00
	2/21/2007	800	\$90.40	\$72,320.00
	2/21/2007	700	\$90.40	\$63,280.00
	2/21/2007	700	\$90.40	\$63,280.00
	2/21/2007	600	\$90.40	\$54,240.00
	2/21/2007	450	\$90.40	\$40,680.00
	2/21/2007	300	\$90.40	\$27,120.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.40	\$9,040.00
	2/21/2007	600	\$90.41	\$54,246.00
	2/21/2007	300	\$90.41	\$27,123.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.41	\$18,082.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.41	\$18,082.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.41	\$9,041.00
	2/21/2007	1,100	\$90.42	\$99,462.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.42	\$9,042.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.42	\$9,042.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.42	\$9,042.00
	2/21/2007	600	\$90.43	\$54,258.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.43	\$18,086.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.43	\$18,086.00
	2/21/2007	300	\$90.44	\$27,132.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.44	\$18,088.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.44	\$18,088.00
	2/21/2007	700	\$90.45	\$63,315.00
	2/21/2007	400	\$90.45	\$36,180.00
	2/21/2007	400	\$90.45	\$36,180.00
	2/21/2007	400	\$90.45	\$36,180.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.45	\$18,090.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.45	\$9,045.00
	2/21/2007	700	\$90.46	\$63,322.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.46	\$18,092.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.46	\$9,046.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.46	\$9,046.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.47	\$9,047.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.49	\$9,049.00
	2/21/2007	1,650	\$90.75	\$149,737.50
	2/21/2007	1,400	\$90.75	\$127,050.00
	2/21/2007	600	\$90.75	\$54,450.00
	2/21/2007	500	\$90.75	\$45,375.00
	2/21/2007	400	\$90.75	\$36,300.00
	2/21/2007	345	\$90.75	\$31,308.75
	2/21/2007	300	\$90.75	\$27,225.00

	2/21/2007	200	\$90.75	\$18,150.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.75	\$9,075.00
	2/21/2007	600	\$90.76	\$54,456.00
	2/21/2007	600	\$90.76	\$54,456.00
	2/21/2007	300	\$90.77	\$27,231.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.77	\$9,077.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.77	\$9,077.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.77	\$9,077.00
	2/21/2007	700	\$90.78	\$63,546.00
	2/21/2007	600	\$90.78	\$54,468.00
	2/21/2007	400	\$90.78	\$36,312.00
	2/21/2007	300	\$90.78	\$27,234.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.78	\$18,156.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.78	\$9,078.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.79	\$18,158.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.79	\$9,079.00
	2/21/2007	500	\$90.81	\$45,405.00
	2/21/2007	755	\$90.82	\$68,569.10
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.84	\$9,084.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.86	\$9,086.00
	2/21/2007	300	\$90.87	\$27,261.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.89	\$9,089.00
	2/21/2007	400	\$90.90	\$36,360.00
	2/21/2007	300	\$90.90	\$27,270.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.91	\$9,091.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.91	\$9,091.00
	2/21/2007	600	\$90.92	\$54,552.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.92	\$18,184.00
	2/21/2007	500	\$90.93	\$45,465.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.93	\$18,186.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.94	\$18,188.00
	2/21/2007	400	\$90.95	\$36,380.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.95	\$18,190.00
	2/21/2007	400	\$90.97	\$36,388.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.98	\$18,196.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$90.98	\$18,196.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.98	\$9,098.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$90.98	\$9,098.00
	2/21/2007	3,000	\$91.00	\$273,000.00
	2/21/2007	800	\$91.00	\$72,800.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$91.00	\$9,100.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$91.03	\$9,103.00
	2/21/2007	400	\$91.06	\$36,424.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$91.07	\$18,214.00
	2/21/2007	200	\$91.08	\$18,216.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$91.08	\$9,108.00
	2/21/2007	600	\$91.10	\$54,660.00

	2/21/2007	300	\$91.10	\$27,330.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$91.13	\$9,113.00
	2/21/2007	100	\$91.15	\$9,115.00
	2/21/2007	400	\$91.25	\$36,500.00
	2/22/2007	3,000	\$90.40	\$271,200.00
	2/22/2007	2,800	\$90.40	\$253,120.00
	2/22/2007	2,500	\$90.40	\$226,000.00
	2/22/2007	2,200	\$90.40	\$198,880.00
	2/22/2007	1,900	\$90.40	\$171,760.00
	2/22/2007	1,200	\$90.40	\$108,480.00
	2/22/2007	1,100	\$90.40	\$99,440.00
	2/22/2007	700	\$90.40	\$63,280.00
	2/22/2007	500	\$90.40	\$45,200.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.40	\$18,080.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.40	\$18,080.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.40	\$9,040.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.41	\$36,164.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.41	\$27,123.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.41	\$9,041.00
	2/22/2007	700	\$90.42	\$63,294.00
	2/22/2007	700	\$90.42	\$63,294.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.42	\$36,168.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.42	\$36,168.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.42	\$27,126.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.42	\$27,126.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.42	\$18,084.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.42	\$9,042.00
	2/22/2007	800	\$90.43	\$72,344.00
	2/22/2007	700	\$90.43	\$63,301.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.43	\$36,172.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.43	\$18,086.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.43	\$9,043.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.43	\$9,043.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.43	\$9,043.00
	2/22/2007	900	\$90.44	\$81,396.00
	2/22/2007	800	\$90.44	\$72,352.00
	2/22/2007	600	\$90.44	\$54,264.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.44	\$36,176.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.44	\$18,088.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.44	\$27,132.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.44	\$27,132.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.44	\$27,132.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.44	\$18,088.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.44	\$18,088.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.44	\$9,044.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.44	\$9,044.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.44	\$9,044.00

	2/22/2007	600	\$90.45	\$54,270.00
	2/22/2007	600	\$90.45	\$54,270.00
	2/22/2007	600	\$90.45	\$54,270.00
	2/22/2007	500	\$90.45	\$45,225.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.45	\$27,135.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.45	\$27,135.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.45	\$27,135.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.45	\$27,135.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.45	\$27,135.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.45	\$18,090.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.45	\$18,090.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.45	\$9,045.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.45	\$9,045.00
	2/22/2007	500	\$90.46	\$45,230.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.46	\$27,138.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.46	\$18,092.00
	2/22/2007	500	\$90.47	\$45,235.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.47	\$36,188.00
	2/22/2007	163	\$90.47	\$14,746.61
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.47	\$9,047.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.47	\$9,047.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.47	\$9,047.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.47	\$9,047.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.48	\$27,144.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.48	\$27,144.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.48	\$18,096.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.48	\$9,048.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.48	\$9,048.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.48	\$9,048.00
	2/22/2007	900	\$90.49	\$81,441.00
	2/22/2007	800	\$90.49	\$72,392.00
	2/22/2007	800	\$90.49	\$72,392.00
	2/22/2007	700	\$90.49	\$63,343.00
	2/22/2007	500	\$90.49	\$45,245.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.49	\$27,147.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.49	\$27,147.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.49	\$18,098.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.49	\$18,098.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.49	\$9,049.00
	2/22/2007	1,100	\$90.50	\$99,550.00
	2/22/2007	900	\$90.50	\$81,450.00
	2/22/2007	700	\$90.50	\$63,350.00
	2/22/2007	600	\$90.50	\$54,300.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.50	\$18,100.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.50	\$9,050.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.50	\$18,100.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.50	\$9,050.00

	2/22/2007	100	\$90.50	\$9,050.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.51	\$18,102.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.52	\$9,052.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.52	\$36,208.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.52	\$18,104.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.52	\$18,104.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.52	\$9,052.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.52	\$9,052.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.53	\$36,212.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.53	\$27,159.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.53	\$27,159.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.53	\$27,159.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.53	\$27,159.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.53	\$18,106.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.53	\$18,106.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.53	\$18,106.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.53	\$9,053.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.53	\$9,053.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.53	\$9,053.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.53	\$18,106.00
	2/22/2007	1,800	\$90.54	\$162,972.00
	2/22/2007	1,100	\$90.54	\$99,594.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.54	\$9,054.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.54	\$9,054.00
	2/22/2007	600	\$90.54	\$54,324.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.54	\$27,162.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.54	\$27,162.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.54	\$18,108.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.54	\$18,108.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.54	\$9,054.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.54	\$9,054.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.54	\$9,054.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.55	\$9,055.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.55	\$9,055.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.55	\$9,055.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.56	\$18,112.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.56	\$9,056.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.58	\$9,058.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.59	\$27,177.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.59	\$9,059.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.60	\$9,060.00
	2/22/2007	600	\$90.60	\$54,360.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.61	\$18,122.00
	2/22/2007	600	\$90.62	\$54,372.00
	2/22/2007	500	\$90.62	\$45,310.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.62	\$27,186.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.62	\$27,186.00

	2/22/2007	200	\$90.62	\$18,124.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.62	\$18,124.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.62	\$9,062.00
	2/22/2007	500	\$90.63	\$45,315.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.63	\$36,252.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.63	\$27,189.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.63	\$18,126.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.63	\$9,063.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.63	\$9,063.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.63	\$9,063.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.64	\$36,256.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.64	\$36,256.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.64	\$18,128.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.64	\$9,064.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.64	\$9,064.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.64	\$9,064.00
	2/22/2007	500	\$90.65	\$45,325.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.65	\$27,195.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.65	\$18,130.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.65	\$9,065.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.65	\$27,195.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.65	\$9,065.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.66	\$27,198.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.66	\$18,132.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.66	\$9,066.00
	2/22/2007	1,000	\$90.67	\$90,670.00
	2/22/2007	500	\$90.67	\$45,335.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.67	\$36,268.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.67	\$27,201.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.67	\$18,134.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.67	\$9,067.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.67	\$9,067.00
	2/22/2007	500	\$90.68	\$45,340.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.68	\$18,136.00
	2/22/2007	200	\$90.68	\$18,136.00
	2/22/2007	300	\$90.70	\$27,210.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.70	\$9,070.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.70	\$9,070.00
	2/22/2007	400	\$90.71	\$36,284.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.72	\$9,072.00
	2/22/2007	100	\$90.74	\$9,074.00
		941,438		\$77,532,993.23
MCDONOUGH	11/11/2005	2,332	\$75.69	\$176,509.08
	3/23/2006	3,100	\$79.36	\$246,016.00
	3/23/2006	300	\$79.37	\$23,811.00
	3/23/2006	1,400	\$79.38	\$111,132.00

	3/23/2006	600	\$79.39	\$47,634.00
	3/23/2006	100	\$79.40	\$7,940.00
	3/23/2006	200	\$79.41	\$15,882.00
	3/23/2006	1,600	\$79.42	\$127,072.00
	3/23/2006	600	\$79.43	\$47,658.00
	3/23/2006	1,000	\$79.44	\$79,440.00
	3/23/2006	800	\$79.45	\$63,560.00
	3/23/2006	100	\$79.51	\$7,951.00
	3/23/2006	200	\$79.58	\$15,916.00
	3/23/2006	1,100	\$79.62	\$87,582.00
	3/23/2006	100	\$79.61	\$7,961.00
	2/2/2007	937	\$88.53	\$82,952.61
	2/2/2007	468	\$88.53	\$41,432.04
	2/16/2007	600	\$91.02	\$54,612.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.04	\$9,104.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.05	\$18,210.00
	2/16/2007	900	\$91.06	\$81,954.00
	2/16/2007	300	\$91.07	\$27,321.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.09	\$9,109.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.10	\$9,110.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.12	\$9,112.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.15	\$18,230.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.17	\$18,234.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.18	\$18,236.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.19	\$9,119.00
	2/16/2007	400	\$91.20	\$36,480.00
	2/16/2007	1,000	\$91.22	\$91,220.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.23	\$18,246.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.24	\$18,248.00
	2/16/2007	584	\$91.25	\$53,290.00
	2/16/2007	216	\$91.26	\$19,712.16
	2/16/2007	1,300	\$91.27	\$118,651.00
	2/16/2007	800	\$91.28	\$73,024.00
	2/16/2007	1,600	\$91.29	\$146,064.00
	2/16/2007	700	\$91.30	\$63,910.00
	2/16/2007	300	\$91.31	\$27,393.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.32	\$9,132.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.33	\$9,133.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.36	\$9,136.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.38	\$9,138.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.40	\$9,140.00
	2/16/2007	200	\$91.43	\$18,286.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.46	\$9,146.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.47	\$9,147.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.49	\$9,149.00
	2/16/2007	100	\$91.59	\$9,159.00
		26,437		\$2,239,603.89

MCKINNON	1/27/2006	226	\$76.64	\$17,320.64
	1/27/2006	197	\$76.64	\$15,098.08
	1/27/2006	78	\$76.64	\$5,977.92
	2/2/2007	937	\$88.53	\$82,952.61
	2/2/2007	759	\$88.53	\$67,194.27
	2/2/2007	257	\$88.53	\$22,752.21
	2/2/2007	208	\$88.53	\$18,414.24
	2/2/2007	174	\$88.53	\$15,404.22
	2/2/2007	163	\$88.53	\$14,430.39
	2/2/2007	67	\$88.53	\$5,931.51
	2/15/2007	100	\$91.00	\$9,100.00
	2/15/2007	1,054	\$91.01	\$95,924.54
	2/15/2007	810	\$91.02	\$73,726.20
	2/15/2007	3,386	\$91.03	\$308,227.58
	2/15/2007	1,505	\$91.04	\$137,015.20
	2/15/2007	538	\$91.05	\$48,984.90
	2/15/2007	519	\$91.06	\$47,260.14
	2/15/2007	219	\$91.07	\$19,944.33
	2/15/2007	19	\$91.08	\$1,730.52
	2/15/2007	100	\$91.10	\$9,110.00
	7/23/2007	1,579	\$80.34	\$126,856.86
		12,895		\$1,143,356.36
RENFIELD MILLER	3/15/2006	5,580	\$79.50	\$443,610.00
	7/28/2006	8,240	\$83.16	\$685,238.40
	2/2/2007	1,232	\$88.53	\$109,068.96
	2/2/2007	609	\$88.53	\$53,914.77
	5/1/2007	500	\$92.22	\$46,110.00
	5/1/2007	100	\$92.23	\$9,223.00
	5/1/2007	400	\$92.24	\$36,896.00
	5/1/2007	200	\$92.27	\$18,454.00
	5/1/2007	700	\$92.30	\$64,610.00
	5/1/2007	100	\$92.38	\$9,238.00
	5/1/2007	100	\$92.39	\$9,239.00
	5/1/2007	200	\$92.44	\$18,488.00
	5/1/2007	1,800	\$92.46	\$166,428.00
	5/1/2007	700	\$92.47	\$64,729.00
	5/1/2007	700	\$92.48	\$64,736.00
	5/1/2007	900	\$92.49	\$83,241.00
	5/1/2007	500	\$92.50	\$46,250.00
	5/1/2007	200	\$92.51	\$18,502.00
	5/4/2007	349	\$94.16	\$32,861.84
		23,110		\$1,980,837.97
SHOBACK	11/23/2005	545	\$77.40	\$42,183.00
	11/23/2005	5,606	\$77.54	\$434,689.24

	11/23/2005	5,606	\$77.54	\$434,689.24
	12/16/2005	2,000	\$77.58	\$155,160.00
	12/16/2005	1,300	\$77.60	\$100,880.00
	12/16/2005	488	\$77.64	\$37,888.32
	12/23/2005	419	\$78.41	\$32,853.79
	1/27/2006	71	\$76.64	\$5,441.44
	8/28/2006	5,800	\$85.82	\$497,756.00
	8/28/2006	275	\$85.92	\$23,628.00
	9/7/2006	172	\$84.59	\$14,549.48
	11/27/2006	796	\$83.57	\$66,521.72
	2/2/2007	937	\$88.53	\$82,952.61
	2/2/2007	469	\$88.53	\$41,520.57
	2/2/2007	468	\$88.53	\$41,432.04
	2/2/2007	315	\$88.53	\$27,886.95
	2/2/2007	190	\$88.53	\$16,820.70
	2/2/2007	173	\$88.53	\$15,315.69
	2/2/2007	48	\$88.53	\$4,249.44
	5/29/2007	450	\$91.86	\$41,337.00
	6/6/2007	1	\$88.15	\$88.15
	9/7/2007	229	\$60.08	\$13,758.32
		26,358		\$2,131,601.70
UHLEIN	11/11/2005	9,482	\$75.50	\$715,891.00
	12/19/2005	6,497	\$77.76	\$505,206.72
	1/27/2006	1,765	\$76.64	\$135,269.60
	3/20/2006	3,800	\$81.90	\$311,220.00
	3/20/2006	200	\$81.92	\$16,384.00
	8/24/2006	3,100	\$85.50	\$265,050.00
	8/24/2006	300	\$85.51	\$25,653.00
	8/24/2006	900	\$85.52	\$76,968.00
	8/24/2006	100	\$85.53	\$8,553.00
	8/24/2006	400	\$85.54	\$34,216.00
	8/24/2006	1,400	\$85.55	\$119,770.00
	8/24/2006	900	\$85.58	\$77,022.00
	8/24/2006	200	\$85.59	\$17,118.00
	8/24/2006	400	\$85.60	\$34,240.00
	8/24/2006	300	\$85.61	\$25,683.00
	8/24/2006	400	\$85.62	\$34,248.00
	8/24/2006	289	\$85.65	\$24,752.85
	8/25/2006	100	\$85.33	\$8,533.00
	8/25/2006	100	\$85.34	\$8,534.00
	8/25/2006	100	\$85.35	\$8,535.00
	8/25/2006	2,100	\$85.36	\$179,256.00
	8/25/2006	500	\$85.38	\$42,690.00
	8/25/2006	200	\$85.40	\$17,080.00
	8/25/2006	100	\$85.43	\$8,543.00
	8/25/2006	1,700	\$85.44	\$145,248.00

	8/25/2006	1,900	\$85.47	\$162,393.00
	8/25/2006	100	\$85.48	\$8,548.00
	8/25/2006	200	\$85.49	\$17,098.00
	8/25/2006	3,400	\$85.50	\$290,700.00
	8/25/2006	300	\$85.51	\$25,653.00
	8/25/2006	200	\$85.52	\$17,104.00
	8/25/2006	100	\$85.53	\$8,553.00
	8/25/2006	200	\$85.54	\$17,108.00
	2/2/2007	4,037	\$88.53	\$357,395.61
	2/2/2007	1,885	\$88.53	\$166,879.05
	2/2/2007	828	\$88.53	\$73,302.84
	2/2/2007	441	\$88.53	\$39,041.73
	4/27/2007	1,000	\$93.05	\$93,050.00
	4/27/2007	800	\$93.06	\$74,448.00
	4/27/2007	700	\$93.07	\$65,149.00
	4/27/2007	400	\$93.08	\$37,232.00
	4/27/2007	700	\$93.09	\$65,163.00
	4/27/2007	5,600	\$93.10	\$521,360.00
	4/27/2007	800	\$93.12	\$74,496.00
		58,924		\$4,960,338.40
WALLIS	11/22/2005	5,300	\$75.85	\$402,005.00
	11/22/2005	1,431	\$75.98	\$108,727.38
	2/2/2007	710	\$88.53	\$62,856.30
	2/2/2007	321	\$88.53	\$28,418.13
	4/27/2007	1,300	\$92.70	\$120,510.00
	4/27/2007	1,754	\$92.71	\$162,613.34
	4/27/2007	2,000	\$92.72	\$185,440.00
	4/27/2007	1,300	\$92.75	\$120,575.00
	4/27/2007	100	\$92.76	\$9,276.00
		14,216		\$1,200,421.15
TOTAL:		1,591,407		\$131,959,672.12

DERIVATIVE AND DEMAND FUTILITY ALLEGATIONS

94. Plaintiff brings this action derivatively in the right and for the benefit of Ambac to redress injuries suffered, and to be suffered, by Ambac as a direct result of breaches of fiduciary duty, waste of corporate assets, unjust enrichment and violations of the Exchange Act, as well as the aiding and abetting thereof, by Individual Defendants. Ambac is named as a nominal defendant solely in a derivative capacity. This is not a collusive action to confer jurisdiction on this Court that it would not otherwise have.

95. Plaintiff will adequately and fairly represent the interests of Ambac in enforcing and prosecuting its rights.

96. Plaintiff is and was an owner of the stock of Ambac during times relevant to the Individual Defendants' wrongful course of conduct alleged herein, and remains a shareholder of the Company.

97. The current Board of Ambac consists of the following six individuals: defendants Callen, Considine, Duff, Theobald, Unger and Wallace.

98. Defendants Callen, Considine, Theobald, Unger and Wallace as members of the Board during the Relevant Period authorized the repurchases of over \$578 million worth of the Company's shares at artificially inflated prices. Ambac repurchased these shares under two stock repurchase programs that the Board authorized during May 2005 and October 2006. The Board's decisions to authorize the stock repurchases were not the product of valid business judgment. Among other things, the Board failed to properly discuss or consider Ambac's exposure to the subprime mortgage credit market crises. Accordingly demand is futile.

99. As a result of their access to and review of internal corporate documents; conversations and connections with other corporate officers, employees and directors; and attendance at management and Board meetings, defendant Callen knew the adverse, non-public information regarding Ambac's true business prospects. While in possession of this material, adverse, non-public information regarding the Company, Callen sold 11,750 shares of Ambac stock for \$942,857 in proceeds. Because Callen received a personal financial benefit from the challenged insider trading transactions, Callen is interested. Moreover, Callen faces a sufficiently substantial threat of liability for his breach of fiduciary duties for insider selling. Since Callen breached his fiduciary duties and is interested, any demand upon him is futile.

100. Defendants Callen, Considine, Theobald, Unger and Wallace all served on the Audit and Risk Assessment Committee during the Relevant Period. The Audit and Risk Assessment Committee, by its charter, is to monitor the corporate control and risk environment of Ambac. Thus

defendants Callen, Considine, Theobald, Unger and Wallace had a duty to know and accordingly did know that: (i) Ambac, because of its CDO insurance, faced significant exposure to the subprime mortgage and credit crises and that (ii) the Company's Relevant Period statements did not adequately disclose this exposure. On information and belief, the Audit and Risk Assessment Committee reviewed and discussed Ambac's exposures to the subprime and credit crises, which has been ongoing since at least mid-2006, while performing its duty to review and discuss Ambac's major financial exposures and procedures to manage those exposures. Despite their knowledge of Ambac's exposure to the subprime mortgage and credit crises, these defendants consciously disregarded their fiduciary duties owed to Ambac by causing or allowing the improper statements alleged above. Thus, Callen, Considine, Theobald, Unger and Wallace face a sufficiently substantial likelihood of liability for their breach of fiduciary duties and any demand upon them is futile.

101. Each of the key officers and directors knew of and/or directly benefited from the wrongdoing complained of herein.

102. The Director Defendants of Ambac, as more fully detailed herein, participated in, approved and/or permitted the wrongs alleged herein to have occurred and participated in efforts to conceal or disguise those wrongs from Ambac's stockholders or recklessly and/or negligently disregarded the wrongs complained of herein and are therefore not disinterested parties.

103. The acts complained of constitute violations of fiduciary duties owed by Ambac's officers and directors and these acts are incapable of ratification.

104. Each of the Director Defendants of Ambac authorized and/or permitted the false statements disseminated directly to the public or made directly to securities analysts and which were made available and distributed to shareholders, authorized and/or permitted the issuance of various improper statements and are principal beneficiaries of the wrongdoing alleged herein, and thus could not fairly and fully prosecute such a suit even if such suit was instituted by them.

105. Moreover, despite the Individual Defendants having knowledge of the claims and causes of action raised by plaintiff, the current Board has failed and refused to seek recovery for Ambac for any of the wrongdoing alleged by plaintiff herein.

106. Plaintiff has not made any demand on shareholders of Ambac to institute this action since such demand would be a futile and useless act for the following reasons:

(a) Ambac is a publicly held company with over 100 million shares outstanding, and thousands of shareholders;

(b) Making demand on such a number of shareholders would be impossible for plaintiff who has no way of finding out the names, addresses or phone numbers of shareholders; and

(c) Making demand on all shareholders would force plaintiff to incur huge expenses, assuming all shareholders could be individually identified.

COUNT I

Derivatively Against the Director Defendants and Defendant Leonard for Violation of §10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder

107. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

108. During the Relevant Period, the Director Defendants and defendant Leonard disseminated or approved public statements that improperly portrayed Ambac's business prospects, growth and margins. The Director Defendants and defendant Leonard knew that the Company's public statements concerning its business prospects were misleading and intended to deceive, manipulate and/or defraud in connection therewith.

109. The Insider Selling Defendants also sold over \$131 million worth of shares of Ambac's common stock at inflated prices during the Relevant Period while in possession of material non-public information. These defendants misappropriated Ambac's proprietary information and violated their so-called "abstain or disclose" duties under the federal securities laws when they sold stock without disclosing the information alleged to have been concealed herein.

110. At the same time the price of the Company's common stock was inflated due to the

improper reporting of the value of Ambac's business prospects, especially concerning the Company's exposure to the subprime mortgage and credit market crises, and the Insider Selling Defendants were selling stock into the market, the Director Defendants and defendant Leonard were causing Ambac to repurchase over \$578 million worth of its own stock on the open market at an average inflated price of approximately \$86.56 per share, which is approximately 14 times higher than its current share price of \$6.20 per share.

111. As such, the Director Defendants and defendant Leonard violated §10(b) of the Exchange Act and SEC Rule 10b-5 in that they:

- (a) employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud;
- (b) made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or
- (c) engaged in acts, practices and a course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon Ambac and others in connection with their purchases of Ambac common stock during the Relevant Period.

112. As a result of the Director Defendants' and defendant Leonard's misconduct, Ambac has and will suffer damages in that it paid artificially inflated prices for common stock purchased on the open market. Ambac would not have purchased common stock at the prices it paid, had the market previously been aware that the market price of Ambac's stock was artificially and falsely inflated by defendants' misleading statements. As a direct and proximate result of these defendants' wrongful conduct, Ambac suffered damages in connection with its purchases of Ambac common stock during the Relevant Period. By reason of such conduct, the Director Defendants and defendant Leonard are liable to the Company pursuant to §10(b) of the Exchange Act and SEC Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

COUNT II

Against All Defendants for Breach of Fiduciary Duty

113. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

114. The Individual Defendants owed and owe Ambac fiduciary obligations. By reason of their fiduciary relationships, the Individual Defendants owed and owe the highest obligation of good faith, fair dealing, loyalty and due care.

115. The Individual Defendants, and each of them, violated and breached their fiduciary duties of care, loyalty, reasonable inquiry, oversight, good faith and supervision.

116. Each of the Individual Defendants had actual or constructive knowledge that they had caused the Company to improperly misrepresent the Company's business prospects and health. The Individual Defendants also had actual or constructive knowledge that they were improperly causing Ambac to repurchase over \$578 million of its own stock at artificially inflated prices. These actions could not have been a good faith exercise of prudent business judgment to protect and promote the Company's corporate interests.

117. As a direct and proximate result of the Individual Defendants' failure to perform their fiduciary obligations, Ambac has sustained significant damages. As a result of the misconduct alleged herein, the Individual Defendants are liable to the Company.

118. Plaintiff, on behalf of Ambac, has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT III

Against the Insider Selling Defendants for Breach of Fiduciary Duties for Insider Selling and Misappropriation of Information

119. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation set forth above, as though fully set forth herein.

120. At the time of the stock sales set forth herein, the Insider Selling Defendants knew the information described above, and sold Ambac common stock on the basis of such information.

121. The information described above was proprietary non-public information concerning the Company's financial condition and future business prospects. It was a proprietary asset belonging to the Company, which the Insider Selling Defendants used for their own benefit when they sold Ambac common stock.

122. At the time of their stock sales, the Insider Selling Defendants knew that the Company's revenues were materially overstated. The Insider Selling Defendants' sales of Ambac common stock while in possession and control of this material adverse non-public information was a breach of their fiduciary duties of loyalty and good faith.

123. Since the use of the Company's proprietary information for their own gain constitutes a breach of the Insider Selling Defendants' fiduciary duties, the Company is entitled to the imposition of a constructive trust on any profits the Insider Selling Defendants obtained thereby.

COUNT IV

Against All Defendants for Breach of Fiduciary Duty for Abuse of Control

124. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

125. The Individual Defendants' misconduct alleged herein constituted an abuse of their ability to control and influence Ambac, for which they are legally responsible. In particular, the Individual Defendants abused their positions of authority by causing or allowing Ambac to issue statements that improperly portrayed Ambac's business prospects.

126. As a direct and proximate result of the Individual Defendants' abuse of control, Ambac has sustained significant damages. These damages include, but are not limited to, Ambac's severe loss of market credibility as reflected in its \$9.1 billion market capitalization loss and \$578 million paid to repurchase the Company's stock.

127. As a result of the misconduct alleged herein, the Individual Defendants are liable to the Company.

128. Plaintiff, on behalf of Ambac, has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT V

Against All Defendants for Breach of Fiduciary Duty for Gross Mismanagement

129. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

130. By their actions alleged herein, the Individual Defendants, either directly or through aiding and abetting, abandoned and abdicated their responsibilities and fiduciary duties with regard to prudently managing the assets and business of Ambac in a manner consistent with the operations of a publicly held corporation.

131. As a direct and proximate result of the Individual Defendants' gross mismanagement and breaches of duty alleged herein, Ambac has sustained significant damages in excess of hundreds of millions of dollars.

132. As a result of the misconduct and breaches of duty alleged herein, the Individual Defendants are liable to the Company.

133. Plaintiff, on behalf of Ambac, has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT VI

Against All Defendants for Waste of Corporate Assets

134. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation contained above, as though fully set forth herein.

135. As a result of the misconduct described above, and by failing to properly consider the interests of the Company and its public shareholders by failing to conduct proper supervision, paying \$578 million to repurchase the Company' stock and paying bonuses to certain of its executive officers.

136. As a result of the waste of corporate assets, the Individual Defendants are liable to the Company.

137. Plaintiff, on behalf of Ambac, has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT VII

Against All Defendants for Unjust Enrichment

138. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation set forth above, as though fully set forth herein.

139. By their wrongful acts and omissions, the Individual Defendants were unjustly enriched at the expense of and to the detriment of Ambac.

140. Plaintiff, as a shareholder and representative of Ambac, seeks restitution from these defendants, and each of them, and seeks an order of this Court disgorging all profits, benefits and other compensation obtained by these defendants, and each of them, from their wrongful conduct and fiduciary breaches.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgment as follows:

A. Against all of the Individual Defendants and in favor of the Company for the amount of damages sustained by the Company as a result of the Individual Defendants' breaches of fiduciary duties, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment;

B. Declaring that the Director Defendants and defendant Leonard are liable under of §10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder and awarding Ambac damages;

C. Directing Ambac to take all necessary actions to reform and improve its corporate governance and internal procedures to comply with applicable laws and to protect and its shareholders from a repeat of the damaging events described herein, including, but not limited to, putting forward for shareholder vote resolutions for amendments to the Company's By-Laws or Articles of Incorporation and taking such other action as may be necessary to place before shareholders for a vote the following Corporate Governance Policies:

1. a proposal to strengthen the Board's supervision of operations and develop and implement procedures for greater shareholder input into the policies and guidelines of the Board;

2. a provision to permit the shareholders of Ambac to nominate at least three candidates for election to the Board;

3. a proposal to ensure the accuracy of the qualifications of Ambac's directors, executives and other employees;

4. a proposal to control insider selling;

5. a proposal to ensure that Ambac prudently expends funds in stock repurchase programs;

6. a proposal to better manage and disclose Ambac's credit risks; and

7. appropriately test and then strengthen the internal audit and control functions.

D. Extraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief as permitted by law, equity and state statutory provisions sued hereunder, including attaching, impounding, imposing a constructive trust on or otherwise restricting defendants' assets so as to assure that plaintiff on behalf of Ambac has an effective remedy;

E. Awarding to Ambac restitution from the defendants, and each of them, and ordering disgorgement of all profits, benefits and other compensation obtained by the defendants;

F. Awarding to plaintiff the costs and disbursements of the action, including reasonable attorneys' fees, accountants' and experts' fees, costs, and expenses; and

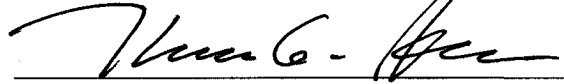
G. Granting such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

DATED: January 23, 2008

LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS G. AMON



THOMAS G. AMON (TGA-1515)

250 West 57th Street, Suite 1316
New York, New York 10107
Telephone: (212) 810-2430
Facsimile: (212) 810-2427

ROBBINS UMEDA & FINK, LLP
JEFFREY P. FINK
FELIPE A. ARROYO
MARK A. GOLOVACH
JULIA M. WILLIAMS
610 West Ash Street, Suite 1800
San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: (619) 525-3990
Facsimile: (619) 525-3991

Attorneys for Plaintiff

VERIFICATION

I, Gregory E. Del Gaizo, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am a member of the law firm of Robbins Umeda & Fink, LLP, counsel for plaintiff in the Ambac Financial Group, Inc. action. I have read the foregoing complaint and know the contents thereof. I am informed and believe the matters therein are true and on that ground allege that the matters stated therein are true.

2. I make this Verification because plaintiff is absent from the County of San Diego where I maintain my office.

Executed this 22nd day of January, 2008, at San Diego, California


GREGORY E. DEL GAIZO

Exhibit 8

WACHTELL, LIPTON, ROSEN & KATZ

MARTIN LIPTON
HERBERT M. WACHTELL
BERNARD W. NUSSBAUM
RICHARD D. KATCHER
LAWRENCE B. PEDOWITZ
ROBERT B. MAZUR
PAUL VIZCARRONDO, JR.
PETER C. HEIN
HAROLD S. NOVIKOFF
DAVID M. EINHORN
KENNETH B. FORREST
MEYER G. KOPLow
THEODORE N. MIRVIS
EDWARD D. HERLIHY
DANIEL A. NEFF
ERIC M. ROTH
WARREN R. STERN
ANDREW R. BROWNSTEIN
MICHAEL H. BYOWITZ
PAUL K. ROWE
MARC WOLINSKY
DAVID GRUENSTEIN
PATRICIA A. VLAHAKIS
STEPHEN G. GELLMAN
STEVEN A. ROSENBLUM
PAMELA S. SEYMON
STEPHANIE J. SELIGMAN
ERIC S. ROBINSON
JOHN F. SAVARESE
SCOTT K. CHARLES
ANDREW C. HOUSTON
PHILIP MINDLIN
DAVID S. NEILL
JODI J. SCHWARTZ
ADAM O. EMMERICH
CRAIG M. WASSERMAN
GEORGE T. CONWAY III
RALPH M. LEVENE
RICHARD G. MASON
DOUGLAS K. MAYER
MICHAEL J. SEGAL

DAVID M. SILK
ROBIN PANOVKA
DAVID A. KATZ
ILENE KNABLE GOTTS
DAVID M. MURPHY
JEFFREY M. WINTNER
TREVOR S. NORWITZ
BEN M. GERMANA
ANDREW J. NUSSBAUM
RACHELLE SILVERBERG
DAVID C. BRYAN
STEVEN A. COHEN
GAVIN D. SOLOTAR
DEBORAH L. PAUL
DAVID C. KARP
RICHARD K. KIM
JOSHUA R. CAMMAKER
MARK GORDON
JOSEPH D. LARSON
LAWRENCE S. MAKOW
JEANNEMARIE O'BRIEN
WAYNE M. CARLIN
JAMES COLE, JR.
STEPHEN R. DIPRIMA
NICHOLAS G. DEMMO
IGOR KIRMAN
JONATHAN M. MOSES
T. EIKO STANGE
DAVID A. SCHWARTZ
JOHN F. LYNCH
WILLIAM SAVITT
ERIC M. ROSOF
MARTIN J.E. ARMS
GREGORY E. OSTLING
DAVID B. ANDERS
ADAM J. SHAPIRO
NELSON O. FITTS
JEREMY L. GOLDSTEIN
JOSHUA M. HOLMES
DAVID E. SHAPIRO

51 WEST 52ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019-6150
TELEPHONE: (212) 403-1000
FACSIMILE: (212) 403-2000

GEORGE A. KATZ (1965-1989)
JAMES H. FOGELSON (1967-1991)

OF COUNSEL

WILLIAM T. ALLEN	LEONARD M. ROSEN
PETER C. CANELLOS	MICHAEL W. SCHWARTZ
THEODORE GEWERTZ	ELLIOTT V. STEIN
KAREN G. KRUEGER	J. BRYAN WHITWORTH
THEODORE A. LEVINE	AMY R. WOLF
ALLAN A. MARTIN	

COUNSEL

MICHELE J. ALEXANDER	ELAINE P. GOLIN
ADRIENNE ATKINSON	PAULA N. GORDON
ANDREW J.H. CHEUNG	NANCY B. GREENBAUM
DAMIAN G. DIDDEN	MAURA R. GROSSMAN
PAMELA EHRENKRANZ	IAN L. LEVIN
ROBERT A. FRIEDMAN	HOLLY M. STRUTT

J. AUSTIN LYONS
LORI S. SHERMAN
JEFFREY C. FOURMAUX
IAN BOCZKO
LAURYN P. GOULDIN
MATTHEW M. GUEST
DAVID E. KAHAN
MARK A. KOENIG
DAVID K. LAM
MICHAEL S. WINOGRAD
KATHRYN GETTLES-ATWA
DANIELLE L. ROSE
BENJAMIN M. ROTH
ANDREW A. SCHWARTZ
DAVID M. ADLERSTEIN
SHIRI BEN-YISHAI
JOSHUA A. FELTMAN
STEPHEN M. FRANCIS
JONATHAN H. GORDON
EMIL A. KLEINHAUS
WILLIAM E. SCHEFFER
ADIR G. WALDMAN
AREF H. AMANAT
B. UMUT ERGUN
EVAN K. FARBER
MICHAEL KRASNOVSKY
SARAH A. LEWIS
GARRETT B. MORITZ
JOSHUA A. NAFTALIS
VINAY SHANDAL
MEREDITH L. TURNER
YELENA ZAMACONA
KARESSA L. CAIN
WILLIAM EDWARDS
JAMES R. GILMARTIN
ADAM M. GOGOLAK
JONATHAN GOLDIN
ROGER J. GRIESMEYER
CATHERINE HARDEE
DANIEL E. HEMLI
GAVIN W. HOLMES
GORDON S. MOODIE
JOHN A. NEUMARK
MICHAEL ROSENBLAT
LINDSAY R. SELLERS

DONGJU SONG
AMANDA L. STRAUB
BRADLEY R. WILSON
NATHANIEL L. ASKER
FRANCO CASTELLI
DAVID B. FEIRSTEIN
ROSS A. FIELDSTON
DAVID FISCHMAN
JESSE E. GARY
MICHAEL GERBER
SCOTT W. GOLENBOCK
CAITH KUSHNER
J. ALEJANDRO LONGORIA
GRAHAM W. MELI
JOSHUA M. MILLER
JASAND MOCK
OPHIR NAVE
GREGORY E. PESSIN
CARRIE M. REILLY
ERIC ROSENSTOCK
ANGOLA RUSSELL
WON S. SHIN
JEFFREY UNGER
MARK F. VEUBLE
CARMEN WOO
ANDREW M. WOOLF
STELLA AMAR
BENJAMIN R. CARALE
DOUGLAS R. CHARTIER
LAUREN COOPER
RODMAN K. FORTER
IGOR FUKS
BETTY W. GEE
VINCENT G. KALAFAT
JENNIFER R. KAMINSKY
LAUREN M. KOFKE
JONATHAN R. LACHAPPELLE
BRANDON C. PRICE
MICHAEL SABBAAH
JOEY SHABOT
C. LEE WILSON
RACHEL A. WILSON
ALISON M. ZIESKE
SHLOMIT WAGMAN

February 5, 2008

BY HAND

Hon. Naomi R. Buchwald
United States District Judge
United States Courthouse
500 Pearl Street, Room 2270
New York, New York 10007

Hon. Sidney H. Stein
United States District Judge
United States Courthouse
500 Pearl Street, Room 1010
New York, New York 10007

Re: *Reimer v. Ambac Fin. Group, Inc., et. al.*, 08 CV 00411 (Judge Buchwald)
Rubery v. Callen, et. al., 08 CV 00854 (Judge Stein)

Dear Judges Buchwald and Stein:

We are writing to bring to your attention the fact that a case assigned to Judge Stein, *Rubery v. Callen, et. al.*, 08 CV 00854, presents common factual issues with *Reimer v. Ambac Fin. Group, Inc., et. al.*, 08 CV 00411, a case assigned to Judge Buchwald.

The Honorable Naomi R. Buchwald
The Honorable Sidney H. Stein
February 5, 2008
Page 2

Both cases relate to Ambac's alleged insurance of collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), including those backed by sub-prime mortgage securities, and related public disclosures. Thus:

- (1) *Reimer* asserts Rule 10b-5 claims arising out Ambac's alleged involvement in writing insurance on CDOs (*see, e.g.*, ¶4, ¶25, ¶69) and public disclosures made by Ambac between October 2005 and November 2007, including announcements made on October 24, 2007, November 6, 2007, and November 27, 2007 (*see, e.g.*, ¶¶9-23, ¶¶38-67). The complaint alleges that false and misleading statements by the Ambac defendants resulted in Ambac's stock trading at "artificially inflated prices" (*see, e.g.*, ¶5, ¶70), and alleges that defendants knowingly sold stock at the allegedly inflated prices (*see, e.g.*, ¶26, ¶70). *Reimer* is brought on behalf of purchasers of Ambac's stock between October 19, 2005 and November 26, 2007 (¶1).
- (2) *Rubery* is a purported derivative action (¶1), with a Rule 10b-5 claim as well as state law claims (¶¶107-140). Like *Reimer*, the factual allegations are focused on Ambac's alleged involvement in writing insurance on CDOs (*see, e.g.*, ¶¶5-8, ¶¶59-63) and public disclosures made by Ambac between October 2005 and the present, including announcements made on October 24, 2007, November 6, 2007, and November 27, 2007 (*see, e.g.*, ¶¶67-86). Like *Reimer*, *Rubery* alleges that defendants' false and misleading statements resulted in Ambac's stock trading at "artificially inflated prices" (*see, e.g.*, ¶¶12-13, ¶66, ¶88, ¶112) and that defendants knowingly sold stock at those allegedly inflated prices (*see, e.g.*, ¶12, ¶93, ¶¶109-110).

Ambac and certain of its officers are defendants in both cases, and every other defendant in both cases is either a present or former officer or director of Ambac.

These actions have just been filed and final determinations with respect to counsel for all of the defendants have not yet been made. However, our firm represents the defendants in the *Reimer* action and it is expected that our firm will represent some or all of the defendants in the *Rubery* action.

Assigning both cases to the same Judge would promote efficiency and economy, and would facilitate coordinated pre-trial proceedings. However, although we believe both cases should be assigned to the same judge and coordinated for pre-trial purposes, we are *not* requesting consolidation.

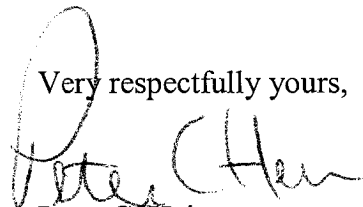
The Honorable Naomi R. Buchwald

The Honorable Sidney H. Stein

February 5, 2008

Page 3

Very respectfully yours,



Peter C. Hein

cc: Clerk of Court
Southern District of New York

All plaintiffs' counsel (See attached list)

Plaintiffs' Counsel

Reimer (Civil Action No. 08 Civ 411):

Coughlin Stoia Geller Rudman & Robbins LLP

Samuel H. Rudman (by email)
David A. Rosenfeld (by email)
Mario Alba (by email)
58 South Service Road, Suite 200
Melville, New York 11747
Telephone: (631) 367-7100
Facsimile: (631) 367-1173

Darren J. Robbins (by email)
David C. Walton (by email)
Catherine J. Kowalewski (by email)
655 West Broadway, Suite 1900
San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: (619) 231-1058
Facsimile: (619) 231-7423

Rubery (Civil Action No. 08 Civ 854):

Law Offices of Thomas G. Amon

Thomas G. Amon (by email)
250 West 57th Street, Suite 1316
New York, New York 10107
Telephone: (212) 810-2430
Facsimile: (212) 810-2427

Robbins Umeda & Fink, LLP

Jeffery P. Fink (by email)
Felipe A. Arroyo (by U.S. mail)
Mark A. Golovach (by U.S. mail)
Julia M. Williams (by U.S. mail)
610 West Ash Street, Suite 1800
San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: (619) 525-3990
Facsimile: (619) 525-3991

Exhibit 9

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CATHERINE RUBERY, Derivatively on Behalf of :
AMBAC FINANCIAL GROUP, INC., :

Plaintiff, :

vs. :

MICHAEL A. CALLEN, JOHN W. UHLEIN, III, :
KEVIN J. DOYLE, GREGG L. BIENSTOCK, :
THOMAS J. GANDOLFO, ROBERT G. :
SHOBACK, DOUGLAS C. RENFIELD-MILLER, :
DAVID W. WALLIS, WILLIAM T. MCKINNON, :
SEAN T. LEONARD, JILL M. CONSIDINE, :
LAURA S. UNGER, THOMAS C. THEOBALD, :
HENRY D.G. WALLACE, PHILIP DUFF, PHILIP :
B. LASSITER, ROBERT J. GENADER, :
KATHLEEN A. MCDONOUGH, and W. GRANT :
GREGORY, :

Defendants, :

-and- :

AMBAC FINANCIAL GROUP, INC., a Delaware :
Corporation, :

Nominal Defendant. :

Civil Action No. 08 Civ. 854 (SHS)

STIPULATION AND ORDER

ECF Case

**STIPULATION AND ORDER ADJOURNING THE TIME FOR DEFENDANTS TO
ANSWER, MOVE TO DISMISS, OR OTHERWISE RESPOND TO THE COMPLAINT**

WHEREAS it is expected that an amended complaint will be filed in *Reimer v. Ambac Financial Group, Inc. et al.*, No. 08 Civ 411 (S.D.N.Y), a related securities class action against Ambac Financial Group, Inc. and certain of its present and former directors and officers who are also defendants in the above-caption action, and a scheduling stipulation has previously been agreed to by counsel in *Reimer*.

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED, by and between the undersigned counsel, that, to facilitate pretrial coordination with *Reimer*, plaintiff in this action shall have until 30 days after the date for the filing of an amended complaint in *Reimer* to file an amended complaint in this action, and that the time of all defendants to answer, move to dismiss or otherwise respond to the Complaint in this action shall be extended to 60 days after the date for the filing of such amended complaint in this action. Plaintiff shall have 60 days after defendants file any motion to dismiss to file any response, and defendants shall have 45 days thereafter to file any reply.

IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that, as 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(3)(B) provides, all discovery, including initial disclosures pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a), shall be stayed through the pendency of the motion to dismiss, unless the court finds upon the motion of any party that particularized discovery is necessary to preserve evidence or to prevent undue prejudice to that party.

THE UNDERSIGNED DEFENDANTS ACKNOWLEDGE, without waiver of any arguments or defenses, including defenses related to personal jurisdiction and venue, receipt of a copy of the Complaint in this action as of the date the Court “so orders” and enters this Stipulation, and agree to save the cost of service of a summons and an additional copy of the Complaint in this lawsuit by not requiring service of judicial process in the manner provided for by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4.

IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that nothing herein shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of, and defendants do not waive and expressly preserve, all arguments and defenses in the above-captioned action, including defenses related to personal jurisdiction and venue.

Dated: New York, New York
February 13, 2008

LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS G. AMON

By: 

Thomas G. Amon (TA-1515)

250 West 57th Street, Suite 1316
New York, New York 10107
Telephone: (212) 810-2430
Facsimile: (212) 810-2427

ROBBINS UMEDA & FINK, LLP

Jeffrey P. Fink
Felipe A. Arroyo
Mark A. Golovach
Julia M. Williams
610 West Ash Street, Suite 1800
San Diego, California 92101
Telephone: (619) 525-3990
Facsimile: (619) 525-3991

Attorneys for Plaintiff

SO ORDERED:

United States District Judge

Dated: New York, New York
_____, 2008

WACHTELL, LIPTON, ROSEN & KATZ

By: 

Peter C. Hein (PH-5279)

Warren R. Stern (WS-2957)
Joshua A. Naftalis (JN-8054)
51 West 52nd Street
New York, New York 10019
Telephone: (212) 403-1000
Facsimile: (212) 403-2000

Attorneys for Defendants

Exhibit 10

WACHTELL, LIPTON, ROSEN & KATZ

MARTIN LIPTON
HERBERT M. WACHTELL
BERNARD W. NUSSBAUM
RICHARD D. KATCHER
LAWRENCE B. PEDOWITZ
ROBERT B. MAZUR
PAUL VIZCARRONDO, JR.
PETER C. HEIN
HAROLD S. NOVIKOFF
DAVID M. EINHORN
KENNETH B. FORREST
MEYER G. KOPLow
THEODORE N. MIRVIS
EDWARD D. HERLIHY
DANIEL A. NEFF
ERIC M. ROTH
WARREN R. STERN
ANDREW R. BROWNSTEIN
MICHAEL H. BYOWITZ
PAUL K. ROWE
MARC WOLINSKY
DAVID GRUENSTEIN
PATRICIA A. VLAKAKIS
STEPHEN G. GELLMAN
STEVEN A. ROSENBLUM
PAMELA S. SEYMON
STEPHANIE J. SELIGMAN
ERIC S. ROBINSON
JOHN F. SAVARESE
SCOTT K. CHARLES
ANDREW C. HOUSTON
PHILIP MINDLIN
DAVID S. NEILL
JODI J. SCHWARTZ
ADAM O. EMMERICH
CRAIG M. WASSERMAN
GEORGE T. CONWAY III
RALPH M. LEVENE
RICHARD G. MASON
DOUGLAS K. MAYER
MICHAEL J. SEGAL

DAVID M. SILK
ROBIN PANOVKA
DAVID A. KATZ
ILENE KNABLE GOTTS
DAVID M. MURPHY
JEFFREY M. WINTNER
TREVOR S. NORWITZ
BEN M. GERMANA
ANDREW J. NUSSBAUM
RACHELLE SILVERBERG
DAVID C. BRYAN
STEVEN A. COHEN
GAVIN D. SOLOTAR
DEBORAH L. PAUL
DAVID C. KARP
RICHARD K. KIM
JOSHUA R. CAMMAKER
MARK GORDON
JOSEPH D. LARSON
LAWRENCE S. MAKOW
JEANNEMARIE O'BRIEN
WAYNE M. CARLIN
JAMES COLE, JR.
STEPHEN R. DIPRIMA
NICHOLAS G. DEMMO
IGOR KIRMAN
JONATHAN M. MOSES
T. EIKO STANGE
DAVID A. SCHWARTZ
JOHN F. LYNCH
WILLIAM SAVITT
ERIC M. ROSOF
MARTIN J.E. ARMS
GREGORY E. OSTLING
DAVID B. ANDERS
ADAM J. SHAPIRO
NELSON O. FITTS
JEREMY L. GOLDSTEIN
JOSHUA M. HOLMES
DAVID E. SHAPIRO

51 WEST 52ND STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019-6150
TELEPHONE: (212) 403-1000
FACSIMILE: (212) 403-2000

GEORGE A. KATZ (1965-1989)
JAMES H. FOGELSON (1967-1991)

OF COUNSEL

WILLIAM T. ALLEN	LEONARD M. ROSEN
PETER C. CANELLOS	MICHAEL W. SCHWARTZ
THEODORE GEWERTZ	ELLIOTT V. STEIN
KAREN G. KRUEGER	J. BRYAN WHITWORTH
THEODORE A. LEVINE	AMY R. WOLF
ALLAN A. MARTIN	

COUNSEL

MICHELE J. ALEXANDER	ELAINE P. GOLIN
ADRIENNE ATKINSON	PAULA N. GORDON
ANDREW J.H. CHEUNG	NANCY B. GREENBAUM
DAMIAN G. DIDDEN	MAURA R. GROSSMAN
PAMELA EHRENKRANZ	IAN L. LEVIN
ROBERT A. FRIEDMAN	HOLLY M. STRUTT

J. AUSTIN LYONS
LORI S. SHERMAN
JEFFREY C. FOURMAUX
IAN BOCZKO
LAURYN P. GOULDIN
MATTHEW M. GUEST
DAVID E. KAHAN
MARK A. KOENIG
DAVID K. LAM
MICHAEL S. WINOGRAD
KATHRYN GETTLES-ATWA
DANIELLE L. ROSE
BENJAMIN M. ROTH
ANDREW A. SCHWARTZ
DAVID M. ADLERSTEIN
SHIRI BEN-YISHAI
JOSHUA A. FELTMAN
STEPHEN M. FRANCIS
JONATHAN H. GORDON
EMIL A. KLEINHAUS
WILLIAM E. SCHEFFER
ADIR G. WALDMAN
AREF H. AMANAT
B. UMUT ERGUN
EVAN K. FARBER
MICHAEL KRASNOVSKY
SARAH A. LEWIS
GARRETT B. MORITZ
JOSHUA A. NAFTALIS
VINAY SHANDAL
MEREDITH L. TURNER
YELENA ZAMACONA
KARESSA L. CAIN
WILLIAM EDWARDS
JAMES R. GILMARTIN
ADAM M. GOGOLAK
JONATHAN GOLDIN
ROGER J. GRIESMEYER
CATHERINE HARDEE
DANIEL E. HEMLI
GAVIN W. HOLMES
GORDON S. MOODIE
JOHN A. NEUMARK
MICHAEL ROSENBLAT
LINDSAY R. SELLERS

DONGJU SONG
AMANDA L. STRAUB
BRADLEY R. WILSON
NATHANIEL L. ASKER
FRANCO CASTELLI
DAVID B. FEIRSTEIN
ROSS A. FIELDSTON
DAVID FISCHMAN
JESSE E. GARY
MICHAEL GERBER
SCOTT W. GOLENBOCK
CAITH KUSHNER
J. ALEJANDRO LONGORIA
GRAHAM W. MELI
JOSHUA M. MILLER
JASAND MOCK
OPHIR NAVE
GREGORY E. PESSIN
CARRIE M. REILLY
ERIC ROSENSTOCK
ANGOLA RUSSELL
WON S. SHIN
JEFFREY UNGER
MARK F. VEBLEN
CARMEN WOO
ANDREW M. WOOLF
STELLA AMAR
BENJAMIN R. CARALE
DOUGLAS R. CHARTIER
LAUREN COOPER
RODMAN K. FORTER
IGOR FUKS
BETTY W. GEE
VINCENT G. KALAFAT
JENNIFER R. KAMINSKY
LAUREN M. KOFKE
JONATHAN R. LA CHAPPELLE
BRANDON C. PRICE
MICHAEL SABBAAH
JOEY SHABOT
C. LEE WILSON
RACHEL A. WILSON
ALISON M. ZIESKE
SHLOMIT WAGMAN

February 15, 2008

BY HAND

Hon. Shirley W. Kram
United States District Judge
United States Courthouse
500 Pearl Street, Room 760
New York, New York 10007

Re: *Yaokasin v. Callen, et al.*, 08 CV 1312 (Judge Kram)

Dear Judge Kram:

We are writing to bring to your attention the fact that a case assigned to you, *Yaokasin v. Callen, et al.*, 08 CV 1312, presents common factual issues with at least three other cases that have previously been filed in this court: (1) *Reimer v. Ambac Fin. Group, Inc., et al.*, 08 CV 00411, assigned to Judge Buchwald; (2) *Rubery v. Callen, et al.*, 08 CV 00854, assigned to Judge Stein; and (3) *Babic v. Ambac Fin. Group, Inc., et al.*, 08 CV 01273, referred to Judge Buchwald.

Yaokasin, like the three previously filed cases, relates to Ambac's alleged insurance of collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), including those backed by sub-prime mortgage securities, and related public disclosures. *Yaokasin* is a purported derivative action (§1) with vari-

The Honorable Shirley W. Kram

February 15, 2008

Page 2

ous state law claims (breach of fiduciary duties and unjust enrichment) (§§118-128). The factual allegations focus on Ambac's alleged involvement in writing insurance on CDOs (*see, e.g.*, §§5, §§7-8, §82). *Yaokasin* alleges that defendants' assertedly false and misleading statements between October 19, 2005 and January 18, 2008, including announcements made on October 24, 2007, November 6, 2007, and November 27, 2007 (§§48-80), resulted in Ambac's stock trading at "artificially inflated levels" (*see, e.g.*, §6, §83, §89). The complaint also alleges that defendants knowingly sold stock at those allegedly inflated prices (*see, e.g.*, §13, §83, §89).

Similarly:

- (1) *Rubery* is a purported derivative action (§1), with a Rule 10b-5 claim as well as state law claims (§§107-140). Like *Reimer*, the factual allegations are focused on Ambac's alleged involvement in writing insurance on CDOs (*see, e.g.*, §§5-8, §§59-63) and public disclosures made by Ambac between October 2005 and the present, including announcements made on October 24, 2007, November 6, 2007, and November 27, 2007 (*see, e.g.*, §§67-86). Like *Reimer*, *Rubery* alleges that defendants' assertedly false and misleading statements resulted in Ambac's stock trading at "artificially inflated prices" (*see, e.g.*, §§12-13, §66, §88, §112) and that defendants knowingly sold stock at those allegedly inflated prices (*see, e.g.*, §12, §93, §§109-110).
- (2) *Reimer* asserts Rule 10b-5 claims arising out of Ambac's alleged involvement in writing insurance on CDOs (*see, e.g.*, §4, §25, §69) and public disclosures made by Ambac between October 2005 and November 2007, including announcements made on October 24, 2007, November 6, 2007, and November 27, 2007 (*see, e.g.*, §§9-23, §§38-67). The complaint alleges that false and misleading statements by the Ambac defendants resulted in Ambac's stock trading at "artificially inflated prices" (*see, e.g.*, §5, §70), and alleges that defendants knowingly sold stock at the allegedly inflated prices (*see, e.g.*, §26, §70). *Reimer* is brought on behalf of purchasers of Ambac's stock between October 19, 2005 and November 26, 2007 (§1).
- (3) *Babic* asserts Rule 10b-5 claims arising out of Ambac's alleged involvement in writing insurance on CDOs (*see, e.g.*, §§4-8, §76¹) and public disclosures made by Ambac between October 2005 and November 2007, including announcements made on October 24, 2007, November 6, 2007, and November 27, 2007 (*see, e.g.*, §9, §20, §23, §§45-74). The complaint also alleges that defendants' false and misleading statements resulted in Ambac's stock trading at "inflated levels" (*see, e.g.*, §26, §77, §78²), and alleges that defendants knowingly sold stock at the allegedly inflated prices (*see, e.g.*, §26, §78³). *Babic* is brought on behalf of purchasers of

¹ Note that the paragraph numbers in the *Babic* complaint repeat, in part, beginning on page 62. This citation refers to the first §76, which appears on pages 59-60.

² This citation refers to the first §77, which appears on page 60, and to the second §78, which appears on page 65.

³ This citation refers to the first §78, which appears on page 60.

The Honorable Shirley W. Kram

February 15, 2008

Page 3

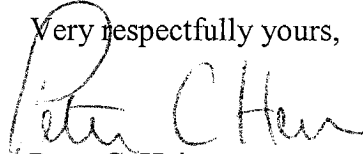
Ambac's "securities, including call options," between October 19, 2005 and November 26, 2007 (¶1).

Ambac and certain of its officers are defendants in all four cases, and every other defendant in all four cases is either a present or former officer or director of Ambac. The nineteen defendants in *Yaokasin* are identical to the nineteen defendants in *Rubery*.

These actions have just been filed and final determinations with respect to counsel for all of the defendants have not yet been made. However, our firm represents the defendants in the *Reimer* and *Babic* actions, and it is expected that our firm will represent some or all of the defendants in the *Rubery* and *Yaokasin* actions.

Accordingly, for the sake of efficiency and economy, and to coordinate pre-trial proceedings, we request that the *Yaokasin* case and the *Reimer*, *Rubery* and *Babic* actions be assigned to the same Judge. However, although we believe all cases should be assigned to the same judge and coordinated for pre-trial purposes, we are *not* requesting consolidation of (i) *Reimer* and *Babic*, on the one hand with (ii) *Rubery* and *Yaokasin*, on the other hand.

Very respectfully yours,



Peter C. Hein

cc: The Honorable Naomi R. Buchwald (by hand)
The Honorable Sidney H. Stein (by hand)

Clerk of Court (Southern District of New York) (by hand)

All plaintiffs' counsel (See attached list)

Plaintiffs' Counsel

Reimer (Civil Action No. 08 Civ 411):

Coughlin Stoia Geller Rudman & Robbins LLP

Samuel H. Rudman (by email)
David A. Rosenfeld (by email)
Mario Alba (by email)
58 South Service Road, Suite 200
Melville, New York 11747
Telephone: (631) 367-7100
Facsimile: (631) 367-1173

Darren J. Robbins (by email)
David C. Walton (by email)
Catherine J. Kowalewski (by email)
655 West Broadway, Suite 1900
San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: (619) 231-1058
Facsimile: (619) 231-7423

Rubery (Civil Action No. 08 Civ 854):

Law Offices of Thomas G. Amon

Thomas G. Amon (by email)
250 West 57th Street, Suite 1316
New York, New York 10107
Telephone: (212) 810-2430
Facsimile: (212) 810-2427

Robbins Umeda & Fink, LLP

Jeffery P. Fink (by email)
Felipe A. Arroyo
Mark A. Golovach
Julia M. Williams
610 West Ash Street, Suite 1800
San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: (619) 525-3990
Facsimile: (619) 525-3991

Babic (Civil Action No. 08 Civ 1273):

Labaton Sucharow LLP

Christopher J. Keller (by email)
Andrei V. Rado (by email)
Alan I. Ellman (by email)
140 Broadway
New York, New York 10005
Telephone: (212) 907-0700
Facsimile: (212) 818-0477

Finkelstein Thompson LLP

Donald J. Enright (by email)
Elizabeth K. Tripodi (by email)
1050 30th Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20007
Telephone: (202) 337-8000
Facsimile: (202) 337-8090

Yaokasin (Civil Action No. 08 Civ 1312):

Murray, Frank & Sailer, LLP

Brian Murray (by email)
275 Madison Avenue, Suite 801
New York, NY 10016
Telephone: (212) 682-1818

Johnson Bottini, LLP

Frank J. Johnson (by email)
Francis A. Bottini, Jr. (by email)
Derek J. Wilson
655 West Broadway, Suite 1400
San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: (619) 230-0063